

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1943



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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(*Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 2*)
- INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT AND NATIONAL POLICY, by Oliver J. Lissitzyn.
(*Studies in American Foreign Relations, No. 3*)

FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the **POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD** led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually. Thus, despite the extreme difficulty of securing information from many countries in wartime, this edition has been prepared.

When a new Ministry is reported, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

One other matter needs mention. In this edition several countries which were previously listed have been omitted. They are: Albania, Burma, Estonia, Ethiopia, Latvia and Lithuania. All of them have been overrun by armies of the Axis countries and their governments temporarily destroyed. Their status will not be finally determined until the end of the war. As soon as independent political régimes are established information concerning them will again be included.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Mrs. Anne Warner, and William Diez, who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1943

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ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 13,516,927 (1941 estimate)

President

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO

Assumed office as Acting President on July 3, 1940, to serve during illness of President Ortiz. Became President on June 27, 1942, on resignation of President Ortiz

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed September 2, 1940 (Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance appointed March 13, 1941)

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

*Election of March, 1941 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years).**

Acting President: ROBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS

Parties	Representation
National Democratic	16
Antipersonalista	8
Radical	4
Socialist	1
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March, 1942 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years).

President: DR. JOSÉ LUIS CANTILLO

Parties	Representation
"Concordancia" (Government Bloc consisting of National Democrats and Antipersonalista Radicals)	68
Radical	64
Socialist	17
U. C. R. (Tucumán)	3
Others	6
Total	158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Elections were held in 1942 to renew one half of the Chamber. The Radicals lost 7 seats and the Concordancia gained 6 outright and acquired also the adherence of 6 various "independents."

In the present Lower Chamber the National Democratic and the Radical Antipersonalista deputies — totalling 68 — are considered to comprise the Government Concordancia or Coalition. The Radicals and Socialists — totalling 81 — in general form the opposition. The U. C. R. (Tucumán) usually votes with the Concordancia. In the Senate the Government has a large majority.

President Castillo is assisted by the following cabinet: Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Miguel Culaciati (Minister of Interior), Carlos Alberto Acevedo (Minister of Finance), Daniel Amadeo y Videla (Minister of Agriculture), Gen. Pedro Ramirez (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Mario Fincati (Minister of Marine), Salvador Oria (Minister of Public Works) and Guillermo Rothe (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Alberto Arancibia Rodríguez, Gilberto Suárez Lago and Alberto Barceló.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Ricardo Caballero, Guillermo O'Reilley, Juan A. Cepeda, Alejandro Gancedo and Leopoldo Melo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises, reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Luciano Molinas, Juan José Diaz Arana, and Ing. Julio R. Noble.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favors constitutional reforms; higher taxes on luxuries for a limited time to develop national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Ernesto C. Boatti, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; not favorable to present régime in Germany.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	Armando Fernández del Casal (<i>Ed.</i>) L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald . . .	Independent; long-established British daily.	
Courrier de la Plata . . .	Nonpartisan French.	Henri Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crisol . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
Crítica (evening) . . .	Independent.	Eduardo Bedoya (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Cronista Comercial . . .	Commercial daily.	Carlos C. Malagarriga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung . . .	German; favorable to present régime in Germany.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Diario . . .	Independent.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Español . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily; favorable to present régime in Spain.	Alfredo Cabanillas (<i>Dir.</i>)
España Republicana . . .	Spanish organ; not favorable to present régime in Spain.	F. R. Venegas (<i>Adm.</i>)
La Fronda . . .	Organ of National Democratic Party.	Delfín Ignacio Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Hora . . .	Communist.	Oreste Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libertad . . .	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libre Palabra . . .	Anti-Totalitarian.	Raúl R. Franchi (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Italia del Popolo . . .	Anti-Fascist.	Vittorio Mosca (<i>Dir.</i>)
Il Mattino d'Italia . . .	Fascist organ.	Victor Valdani (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo . . .	Independent; popular tabloid.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening) . . .	Independent; widely read.	José Agusti (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pampero . . .	Pro-Totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo . . .	Roman Catholic organ.	José A. Sanguinetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razón (evening) . . .	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Standard . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Vanguardia . . .	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Principios (Cordoba) . . .	Catholic.	Enrique Nores Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Voz del Interior (Cordoba) . . .	Radical.	Silvestre Raúl Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza) . . .	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día (La Plata) . . .	Independent.	H. Stunz (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Capital (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Joaquín Lago (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Litoral (Santa Fe) . . .	Independent.	Enzo Vittori (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	Alfredo Coviello (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Orden (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	José D. Rosenvald (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)
Population: 7,102,306 (June 30, 1941, estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER GORE ARKWRIGHT, BARON GOWRIE
Assumed office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed October 7, 1941

Prime Minister

JOHN CURTIN (Australian Labor Party)

PARLIAMENT (Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)

*Election of September 21, 1940 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: JAMES CUNNINGHAM (Aus-
tralian Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Coalition Parties	19
Labor	17
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER (House of Representatives)

Election of September 21, 1940 (three-year term)

Speaker: WALTER MAXWELL NAIRN
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Australian Labor Party	36
United Australia Party	24
United Country Party	11
Victorian Country Party	2
Independent	2
Total	75

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At a general election held on September 21, 1940, the Australian Labor Party won 36 seats in the House of Representatives. One of these has since become Independent Labor. The United Australia Party secured 26 seats; the Country Party 11 seats; Independent U.A.P. 1 seat, and Independent Country Party 1 seat. The election was primarily fought on the method of financing the war and of achieving the greatest measure of coöperation from all sections of the community. Mr. R. G. Menzies, who led the Government parties, had appealed for a National Government, but the Labor Party held that the Advisory War Council, composed of members of all parties, was the most effective machinery for wartime coöperation. Mr. Menzies formed a coalition Government with the Country Party and subsequently visited Britain and America.

Shortly after his return he relinquished the Prime Ministership in favor of his deputy, Mr. A. W. Fadden, in an effort to secure full non-labor coöperation. The Fadden Government, however, was replaced by a Labor Government led by Mr. John Curtin, who set about total mobilization and organization of the human and material resources of the Commonwealth for the purpose of prosecuting the war.

LABOR PARTY: After occupying the Opposition benches for ten years, the Labor Party, under the leadership of Mr. John Curtin, formed a Government in October, 1941, the new Ministry being sworn in on October 7. The Government was committed to devote itself with singleness of purpose to achieving the desire of the whole of the Australian people — a maximum war effort with distribution of the inevitable burdens of the war as fairly as possible over the whole community. In outlining the aims of the Party, Mr. Curtin said: "We will do all things that we believe that the Australian people want, and that are requisite to the winning of the war. There will be no half-heartedness about the Government."

To achieve the greatest measure of coöperation with the Opposition but without delegating its powers, the Labor Party invited the Opposition to maintain the Advisory War Council. Its personnel was expanded to ten, the Opposition having equal representation with the Government, and subsequently its powers in relation to defining general war policy were enlarged. Further to achieve the fullest degree of coöperation the Government co-opted the services of Sir Earle Page, former leader of the United Country Party and later Australian representative on the British War Cabinet, as an additional member of the Advisory War Council and as a member of the Australian War Cabinet for purposes of consultation in relation to matters with which he had been dealing abroad.

The Labor Party in Australia stands fast with Britain to achieve the destruction of the Axis forces, and it is committed to a post-war scheme of social and economic reconstruction, which will not perpetuate the social injustices of the past. Following its acceptance of office, the Labor Government increased the pay of the military forces, raised old-age and invalid pensions, and expanded the Australian Defence Forces by calling up new age groups — all males between the ages of 18 and 60 being obliged to register for military service.

After Japan became a belligerent, the Government took control of the whole of the manpower and economic resources of the Commonwealth to achieve a maximum war effort. To finance its expanding defence program, the Government increased direct taxation, adhered to the policy of voluntary loans and relied to some extent on Central Bank Credit. As a wartime measure it enacted a Uniform Taxation Bill, under which the States were compulsorily retired from the field of income tax in favor of a system of compensatory payments to be made by the Commonwealth to the States in accordance with a schedule set out in the Act.

Economic regulations were enforced to divert finance and labor to essential industry, and to release manpower for the armed forces; whilst restrictions on the activities of the banks, rigid price control and limitation of profits and interest by means of graduated taxation were part of a general scheme to prevent an inflationary trend.

The Government insisted that the war in the Pacific should not be treated as of minor importance to the European conflagration, and advocated the creation of a South-West Pacific Command, with a Pacific War Council functioning from Washington. As a result of direct representation to Washington,

General Douglas MacArthur was appointed Commander of United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific. The Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, was sent to America to arrange full cooperation with the United States administration, and sat as the first Australian member of the Pacific Allied War Council constituted at Washington.

During the latter half of 1942, a series of trends in the direction of augmenting the power of the Federal Government came to a head in a Constitutional Convention called by Prime Minister Curtin. At this convention the States' representatives agreed to cede to the Commonwealth wide powers which had been reserved to them by the original Constitution of 1900. Although formally limited to the duration of the emergency the change is regarded as certain to leave permanent and profound marks on the character of Australian Government. An incidental but important outcome of the convention was the appointment of a Department of Post-War Reconstruction.

Another major development of late 1942 was the decision of the Government to seek an amendment to the Defence Act of 1903 which has restricted the power of the Government to use conscripted troops outside the Commonwealth and territories controlled by it. In this proposal, the Prime Minister was backed by an interstate convention of the Federal Labor Party which has been traditionally opposed to military conscription for overseas service. Action is expected in the first 1943 session of Federal Parliament.

The Labor Party believes in fostering Australian secondary industry and stands for constant improvement of living standards. It was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation which legally regulates hours and conditions of labor, and deals with the fixation of wages.

Leaders: John Curtin (Prime Minister and Minister for Defence), F. M. Forde (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Army), J. B. Chifley (Treasurer and Minister for Post-War Reconstruction); H. V. Evatt (Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs), J. A. Beasley (Minister for Supply and Development, and Minister for Shipping), N. J. O. Makin (Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions), A. S. Drakeford (Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation), Senator W. P. Ashley (Postmaster General and Minister for Information), J. J. Dedman (Minister for War Organization of Industry and Minister in Charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), E. J. Holloway (Minister for Social Services and Health, and Minister assisting Minister for Munitions), Senator R. V. Keane (Minister for Trade and Customs, and Vice-President of Executive Council), W. J. Scully (Minister for Commerce and Minister for Agriculture), E. J. Ward (Minister for Labor and National Service), C. W. Frost (Minister for Reparation and Minister in Charge of War Service Homes), H. P. Lazzarini (Minister for Home Security and Minister Assisting Treasurer), G. Lawson (Minister for Transport, and Minister assisting P.M.G.), Senator J. S. Collings (Minister for the Interior), Senator J. M. Fraser (Minister for External Territories, Minister assisting Minister for Commerce and Minister assisting Minister for Army), Senator Donald Cameron (Minister for Aircraft Production and Minister assisting Minister for Munitions).

The Advisory War Council is composed as follows: John Curtin, F. M. Forde, H. V. Evatt, N. J. O. Makin, J. A. Beasley and J. B. Chifley (Government Members); and A. W. Fadden, W. M. Hughes, R. G. Menzies, P. C. Spender and J. McEwen (Opposition Members); and Sir Earl Page (Co-opted Member).

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party was brought into being at the close of 1931 and represented an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests. It

included a few new members who had been prominent in the Ministerial ranks of the former Labor Government and who had expressed opposition to Labor policy during the economic crisis. It also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which had split preceding the 1929 election. Its peace-time policy favored fostering private enterprise as opposed to Government control of industry, and the elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers. Prior to the outbreak of war the Party also sponsored National Insurance providing on a contributory basis for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old-age pensions. The enabling legislation passed all stages, but owing to the strain imposed on the financial structure by the world war, the necessary financial measures were not put into operation. During its régime the clauses of the Defence Act providing for compulsory military training were put into effect and a citizen Army reestablished for service anywhere within the Commonwealth or its mandated territories. Its programme of Commonwealth Defence provided for the fullest collaboration with Britain and its Sister Dominions.

Following the outbreak of war with Germany, Prime Minister Menzies created a War Cabinet under his direction as Minister for Coördination of Defence. It was re-organized in October, 1940, following the general elections, when a non-Labor administration maintained office for a period as the Labor Party had failed to receive a clear majority.

During the Menzies régime the Second Australian Imperial Force was enlisted for service overseas, and contingents were sent to England, the Middle East, and Malaya, whilst the Government committed the Commonwealth to full participation in the Empire Air Training Scheme — personnel to serve on any Empire battlefield and to be trained partly in Australia and partly at Empire stations abroad.

In August, 1941, Mr. Menzies resigned from the leadership of the Party. Mr. A. W. Fadden of the United Country Party, became Prime Minister on August 30, 1941, while Mr. W. M. Hughes, Attorney-General, Minister for the Navy and a former wartime Prime Minister, was appointed leader of the United Australia Party.

Leaders: W. M. Hughes (Leader of the Party), P. C. Spender (Deputy Leader of the Party) and R. G. Menzies. All are members of the Advisory War Council.

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: The war policy of this party is identical with that of the United Australia Party. At the general election held in September, 1940, an election pact was in operation which provided that a retiring non-Labor member — whether United Australia Party or United Country Party — should not be opposed by a non-Labor candidate. The party also coöperated with the United Australia Party in the formation of a coalition Government — the Deputy Prime Ministership going to the United Country Party. After the resignation of Mr. Menzies as leader of the U.A.P., the leader of the U.C.P., Mr. A. W. Fadden was commissioned to form a Government which held office from August 30, 1941, to October 7, 1941. The only previous occasion in Australian history on which the Country Party had led a Government was for a brief 19 days interregnum after the death of the late J. A. Lyons, when Sir Earle Page was commissioned to carry on the former Lyons Government pending its reconstruction.

Although the leader of the U.C.P., Mr. A. W. Fadden, is now official "Leader of the Opposition," the Country Party has maintained its separate identity. Its members represent rural constituencies, and in the forefront of its domestic policy stands the interests of primary and rural producers. In the sphere of

production and marketing, it favors decentralization and advocates extension of a home consumption price for wheat — a policy that has been implemented since the outbreak of the war. It strongly favors constitutional amendments to validate Federal legislation for the control of marketing of primary products. It also favors reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods.

Leaders: A. W. Fadden (Leader of the Opposition) and John McEwen. Both are members of the Advisory War Council.

PRESS

Protection and free trade are no longer realities around which newspaper policies revolve. It should be noted also that "Nationalist" as a policy designation is meant in the special Australian political meaning which could better be translated as "Imperialist" or at least enthusiasm over Imperial ties. Nationalist views in the sense of "Australian isolationist" are decreasingly expressed in the Labor or "left" press — but occasionally in the radical right — of which the *Bulletin* (formerly radical-left) would be an example. These divisions are at best vague. For example, the Conservative *Sydney Morning Herald* and the Independent *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, normally both U.A.P. supporters, were often markedly critical of U.A.P. administration of the war effort.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	C. J. Morley (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) A. K. Thomas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. J. P. Williams (<i>Mgr.</i>) J. C. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. E. Kittle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Nationalist; conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. A. M. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) E. G. Knox (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) E. A. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; largest Australian circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	W. E. Lingard (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. E. Sligo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	J. E. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Daily Mirror (Sydney)	Independent.	Truth Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ezra Norton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) F. McGinnis (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent (incorporates Daily News)	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Brian Penton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>) T. Gurr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun. (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	
Sunday Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent; liberal; large circulation.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Cyril Pearl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. A. McClure-Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and in- terstate circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Attiwill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely coun- try circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles Meeking (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical; circulates through- out Australia.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Century (Sydney) (weekly)	Official organ of Australian Labor Party.	H. McCawley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) George Goddard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin . . . (Melbourne) (bi-monthly)	Political and international af- fairs.	Australian Institute of Interna- tional Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) F. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest. (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	David Hampton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cul- tural.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press .	Independent; owned and con- trolled by principal metro- politan dailies of Australia.	Rupert Henderson (<i>Ch.</i>) A. Watkin Wynne (<i>Secy.</i>)
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BELGIUM*

Capital: Brussels

Temporary seat of government: London, England

Area: 11,775 square miles

Population: 8,386,553 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union, Appointed January 1940. In May 1940, on German invasion, was composed of 5 Catholics, 4 Socialists, 3 Liberals, and 2 Non-Parliamentarians. Seven ministers who escaped to England now comprise the Cabinet

Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of 1939 (for four years)

President: R. GILLON (Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)

President: FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT
(Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	62
Socialist	61
Liberal	25
Flemish Nationalist	12
Rexist	4
Communist	3
Total	167

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	73
Socialist	64
Liberal	33
Flemish Nationalist	17
Communist	9
Rexist	4
Others.	2
Total	202

After the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and the subsequent collapse of France, seven ministers succeeded in reaching England where they form the Belgian Government. In accordance with article 82 of the Constitution and the law of September 7, 1939, the Belgian Government is invested with

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded Belgium in spite of repeated declarations of the German Government that Belgian neutrality would be respected.

On May 28, 1940, the Belgian army capitulated at Bruges. Since then the king has been a prisoner of war.

In accordance with the Belgian constitution the executive authority is in the hands of the Council of Ministers. The government first moved to Poitiers, then to Vichy and is now in London.

The Belgian Congo is governed by the Belgian Cabinet from London.

special powers for the duration of the war in all legislative and executive matters. The Cabinet in Great Britain is: Hubert Pierlot (Prime Minister also in charge of National Defense); Camille Gutt (Minister of Finance, also in charge of Economic Affairs); Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs, also in charge of Labor and Communications); Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies, also in charge of Education); Antoine Delfosse (Minister of Justice, also in charge of Information); August Edmond de Schryver and August Balthazar (Ministers without Portfolio). The Government is assisted by two Undersecretaries of State: Julius Hoste (Education) and Gustave Joassart (Labor and Refugees) and by a Consultative Council comprising former ministers and all members of Parliament when they are in England. A Parliamentary group meets regularly in London under the chairmanship of Camille Huysmans and comprises at present six Senators and sixteen members of the House of Representatives. The President of the Senate resides in London and the President of the House of Representatives resides in New York.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: In occupied Belgium the activity of the constitutional parties (Catholics, Liberals and Socialists) has been prohibited by the Germans. The socialist program is that of the 2nd International.

Henri de Man, President of the Socialist Party, having proclaimed in a manifesto his faith in a German victory, has been publicly denounced by socialist leaders residing in the free countries.

Leaders (Residing outside occupied territory): C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister of Science and Arts, and Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly a Senator), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Arthur Wauters (formerly Minister of Information and Editor of *Le Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ), Henri Rolin (Senator) and August Balthazar (Minister without Portfolio).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There was a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French-speaking districts and Brussels known as the Catholic Social Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches were represented in a body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) had independent local organizations but also belonged to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Catholic Social Party. Loyalty to the Church was the principal cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization was in a measure successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, were practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approved the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stood for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, equal treatment of religious and public schools, social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders (Residing outside occupied territory): H. Pierlot (Premier), Frans Van Cauwelaert (President of Lower Chamber), George Theunis (formerly Premier, now in New York), Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister for Colonies), Antoine Delfosse (Minister of Justice), August de Schryver (Minister without

Portfolio), Paul van Zeeland (former Prime Minister) and Viscount A. van de Vyvere (Minister of State).

LIBERAL PARTY: The party advocated social reforms. Although it gave its support to the foreign policy of freedom from alliances it was divided on the question and when war broke out in Europe (September 1939) it favored a stiff policy to the German pressure.

Leaders: R. Gillon (President of the Senate), V. de Laveleye (former Minister of Justice), J. Hoste (Under-Secretary of State for Education), R. Godding (Senator) and R. Motz (Vice-President of the Party).

REXIST PARTY: At the 1939 elections the Rexist Party, under the leadership of Léon Degrelle, lost 17 seats out of 21 in the Lower Chamber, and 8 seats out of 12 in the Upper Chamber. Shortly afterwards two members of the Lower Chamber denounced Degrelle for his pro-German attitude. After the occupation of Belgium, Degrelle officially adhered to the National-Socialist "new order" and recruited volunteers to form a legion for war against Russia.

FLEMISH NATIONAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: The former "Frontist" Party, which subsequently became the Flemish Nationalist Party, recognized Hitler as "Fuehrer of the entire Germanic race," and is now called the Flemish National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Hendrik Elias.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Since the German aggression against Russia, Communist leaders have been pursued by the Gestapo, arrested and deported to concentration camps in Germany.

PRESS

After the occupation of Belgium, all Belgian papers for a time ceased publication. Since June 1940, some of these papers have reappeared under German control. In addition many underground newspapers are printed in both French and Flemish. These include *La Libre Belgique* which appeared also during World War I.

The Belgian telegraphic agency (Belga) suspended its activities. On its premises, the Germans have set up an agency, Belga-Press, controlled by the occupation authorities.

The following Belgian weekly and monthly publications are at present appearing outside occupied territory:

La Belgique Indépendante	}	In London
Onafhankelijk België			
Vers l'Avenir			
Naar Wijd en Zijd			
Marine			
Message	}	New York
Belgium			
News from Belgium			
Belgica		Buenos Aires

Eight Belgian newspapers are still appearing in the Congo, and also a monthly magazine *Band*.

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,437,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL ENRIQUE PEÑARANDA DEL CASTILLO

Elected March 10, 1940; assumed office April 15, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed November 25, 1942

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May 10, 1940

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: WALDO BELMONTE (Republican Socialist)

Number of members 27

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: DEMETRIO CANELOS (Genuine Republican)

Number of members 109

Note: At the present time the "Alianza Democrática," a coalition of Liberals, Genuine Republicans, and Socialist Republicans, has a slight majority in both houses. The coalition was formed to oppose the activities and policies of the various socialist parties.

In a bloodless revolution on May 17th, 1936, the government of President Tejada was overthrown. The coup was led by Colonel Germán Busch, Acting Chief of Staff of the Army, and he was supported by the three socialist parties: the Republican Socialists, the National Socialists and the Socialists. A socialist and military junta was formed, and Colonel David Toro was selected as Provisional President. On July 13, 1937, after a second bloodless coup, Colonel Busch assumed the presidency on the resignation of Colonel Toro.

The Senators and Deputies elected in March, 1938, met on May 13, 1938, as a single Constitutional Assembly and adopted a new Constitution. In a decree on April 24, 1939, President Busch suspended the Constitution, dissolved Congress and set up a political and financial dictatorship. He died on August 23, 1939, of a bullet wound said to have been self-inflicted and was succeeded by General Carlos Quintanilla. Presidential elections were held on March 10, 1940. General Enrique Peñaranda del Castillo, the Chaco war hero, was elected. His inauguration in April, 1940 marked the first occasion since 1931 when the government had changed hands without a *coup d'état*.

The members of the Cabinet are: Tomas Manuel Elio (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship), Pedro Zilveti Arce (Minister of Interior and Justice), Rubén Terrazas (Minister of Education, Indian Welfare and Fine Arts), Joaquin Espada (Minister of Finance and Statistics), Gen. Miguel Candia

(Minister of Defense and Colonization), Alberto Crespo Gutiérrez (Minister of National Economy), General Julio San Jines (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Arturo Galindo (Minister of Agriculture) and Juan Manuel Balcazar (Minister of Public Health, Work and Social Welfare).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favored peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tended toward conservatism in financial matters and opposed the more inflationary measures which were brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: Oscar Mariaca Pando (Senator), Thomas Manuel Elio (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Manuel Carrasso (Senator), Federico Gutiérrez Granier (formerly Acting Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and Arturo Galindo (Minister of Agriculture).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocated recovery of Bolivian territory under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Demetrio Canelas (Deputy), Luis Calvo (Senator), Joaquín Espada (Minister of Finance) and Rubén Terrazas (Senator).

REPUBLICAN SOCIALIST PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocated firm opposition to Paraguay's claim to the Chaco. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Waldo Belmonte Pool (Senator), Pedro Zilveti Arce (Minister of Interior), Edmundo Vásquez (Senator) and Justo Rodas Eguino (formerly Minister of Public Works).

UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY: Formed as a result of a split in the old Nationalist Party and the adhesion of some prominent members of the Republican Socialist Party. Backed by the legion of former soldiers and the followers of General Toro. Advocates in *foreign policy* economic reciprocal pacts with all neighboring nations, and in *domestic policy* a program of advanced social legislation and the betterment of the masses.

Leaders: Alberto Saracho, Roberto Jordan Cuellar (Deputy), Javier Paz Campero (formerly Minister of Public Works) and Enrique Baldivieso (formerly Vice-President).

INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS: Composed of former members of other Socialist Parties. Radical tendencies. Advocate economic nationalism and are in favor of controlling foreign capital, and its re-investment in Bolivia.

Leaders: Victor Paz Estenssoro (Deputy), Carlos Salamanca, Jorge Araoz Campero (formerly President of Chamber of Deputies) and Augusto Céspedes (Deputy).

BOLIVIA

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PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle	Socialist.	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; oldest paper.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon	Conservative; independent; largest circulation.	Guillermo Gutiérrez V. M. (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Republica	Socialist Republican.	Edmundo Vasquez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capitol: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 41,356,600 (1940 census)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years, tenure has since been extended until plebiscite is held

Cabinet

Reorganized November 10, 1937

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated still another new Constitution. It provided increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It created a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increased the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office was extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which has not been announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Alexandre Marcondes Filho (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce, and Acting Minister of the Interior and Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. Joao de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation and Public Works), Dr. Oswaldo Aranha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Apolonio Salles (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education and Public Health) and Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho (Minister of Aeronautics).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
 Since the dissolution of political parties, the press has no strict political affiliations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bettencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Horacio de Carvalho, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old-established; conservative.	Wladimir Bernades (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Pires do Rio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Controlled by the Government.	André Carrazoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noticia (evening)	Independent.	Candido Campos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozézias Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic pro-Government.	Eduardo Tourinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Aloysio de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Opposition.	Edgard Curvello (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	Gregoriano Canedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Pro-Government.	Luiz de Bessa and Milton Prates (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
O Estado (Ceará)	Official.	José Martins Rodrigues (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Dia (Curityba)	Recently reorganized; independent; largest paper in Paraná.	Caio Machado and Omar Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Dirs.</i>)
A Gazeta (Florianopolis) . .	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado (Florianopolis) . .	Independent; long-established.	Altino Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
(morning)		
O Estado de Mato Grosso . .	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Mato Grosso)		
Folha do Norte	Pro-Government; long-established paper.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Pará)		
Diario da Manhã	Independent.	Pedro de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco . . .	Independent; oldest paper in North Brazil, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northeast Brazil.	Annibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Folha da Manhã	Semi-official.	Diniz Perilo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal do Commercio	Conservative.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		
Correio do Povo	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Fernando Caldas (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)		
Diario de Noticias	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Porto Alegre)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	José Rubião (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Oswaldo Aranha (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Carlos Rizzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; long-established.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo . . . (São Paulo)	Controlled by the Government.	Abner Mourão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government; pro-British; large circulation.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal de Manhã (São Paulo)	Semi-official; recently reorganized.	Amadeu Mendes (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Platéia (São Paulo)	Former Nazi organ.	Pedro Cunha (<i>Dir.</i>) Adelavio Sette de Azevedo (<i>Ed.</i>)
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Nacional	Official.	Press Division of Department of Press and Propaganda (<i>Pub.</i>)
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BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 44,337 square miles

47,308 sq. mi. including So. Dobrudja (1940)

Population: 6,720,000 (1942 estimate including So. Dobrudja); 8,400,000 (1942 estimate including all occupied territory)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born January 30, 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Reorganized April 12, 1942

Premier

BOGDAN FILOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

President: HRISTO KALFOV (1942 session)

Dissolved October 24, 1939; new elections held on December 24, 1939, and January 14, 21 and 28, 1940

Number of members 160

Note: In the last elections the government party of Premier Kiosseivanov won 140 of the 160 seats.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. The National Assembly remained in dissolution for five years. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934. A series of Cabinets succeeded each other until the formation of the Kiosseivanov cabinet, Nov. 23, 1935.

There was a cabinet crisis in February, 1940, following the elections, and Premier Kiosseivanov was succeeded by Bogdan Filov, on February 12, 1940.

Members of the Cabinet, as reorganized on April 12, 1942, are: Bogdan Filov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Peter Gabrovski (Minister of Interior), Lieut. General Nikola Mihov (Minister of War), Dobri Bojilov (Minister of Finance), Nikola Zahariev (Minister of Commerce), Vasil Radoslavov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph), Hristo Petrov (Minister of Agriculture), Dimitar Vassilev (Minister of Public Works), Kosta Partov (Minister of Justice) and Boris Yotsov (Minister of Education).

Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Girginov (formerly Minister of Interior), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drenski.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of peasants.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Education), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

Leaders: M. Kachakov and N. Vurbenov (formerly Minister of Justice).

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petko Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and St. Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

TZANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform. Fascist.

Leaders: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier) and Prof. Kantardjiev.

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925 and again in 1933.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Commerce).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative; (was organ of I. E. Geshov).	P. Tasev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Fascist.	T. Kojuharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnes	Independent but had connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) H. Burzitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecher	Independent but had connection with officials; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Pantchev (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Zora	Independent; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Parole Bulgare (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	G. Kirkov (<i>Dir.</i>) V. Protich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly)	Political, social and literary.	Prof. Arnaoudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	G. Belchev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	B. Zografov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	N. Nikolaev (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachauer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
 Area: 3,694,863 square miles
 Population: 11,420,084 (1941 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Governor-General

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

Assumed office June 21, 1940

Cabinet

Liberal

In office since October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council.

Speaker: GEORGE PARENT (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	44
Conservative	38
Vacancies	14
Total	96

* In the 1940 election the Liberals polled 54% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31.3%, the C.C.F. 8.3%, the Social Credit Party 2.6%.
 The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Elected March 26, 1940, and in subsequent by-elections.**

Speaker: JAMES ALLISON GLEN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	173
Conservative	38
New Democracy (Social Credit)	10
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	9
Independent	3
Independent Liberal	3
Liberal Progressive	3
Independent Conservative	1
Canadian Party	1
Bloc Populaire Canadien	1
Unity	1
Vacancies	2
Total	245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations.

There are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The National Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario, although even here the Liberals, at present, return a substantial majority of members. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and particularly in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although the West is also the stronghold of the radical parties.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression have forced it to adopt unemployment relief and insurance, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. Since the outbreak of war, the Liberal Government has proceeded to direct and control the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now favoring the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which would alter drastically the present relationship to give greatly increased powers to the Federal government.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), James H. King (Minister Without Portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), T. A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Louis S. St. Laurent (Minister of Justice and Attorney General), Alphonse Fournier (Minister of Public Works), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Transport), Colonel J. L. Ralston (Minister of National Defense), Ian A. Mackenzie (Minister of Pensions and National Health), Major C. G. Power (Associate Minister of National Defense and Minister of National Defense for Air), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of Finance), Ernest Bertrand (Minister of Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Minister of Munitions and Supply), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), L. R. LaFlèche (Minister of National War Services), Humphrey Mitchell (Minister of Labor), J. A. MacKinnon (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Norman A. McLarty (Secretary of State), W. P. Mulock (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Minister of National Revenue) and Angus L. Macdonald (Minister of National Defense for Naval Services).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from

countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to approve increased state intervention in national economic life by enacting measures to provide for the cooperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. Since the outbreak of war it has accused the Government of being halfhearted in its war effort and challenged the Prime Minister to form a "National" Government formed from all parties.

Leaders: John Bracken (Premier of Manitoba, Leader of Party), R. B. Hanson (Acting leader in House of Commons) and John R. MacNicol (Member of Parliament and President of National Conservative Association).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932. It advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy and favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance. Although its founder, the late J. S. Woodsworth, was personally a pacifist, the acting leader Mr. Coldwell has led his party in support of Canada's part in the war.

Leaders: M. J. Coldwell (President and Acting Leader in the House of Commons) and F. R. Scott (Chairman).

NEW DEMOCRACY PARTY (SOCIAL CREDIT): A party established in 1935 and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its political program is the advocacy of social credit monetary theories as a solution of provincial and federal problems. Before the 1940 election it merged with the New Democracy Party organized by W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister in Washington, to incorporate many of the policies of the American New Deal. In the election Mr. Herridge and the other candidates from his wing of the party were unsuccessful, and the party has returned to its original form under the leadership of Mr. Blackmore, former Social Credit leader, and with a membership in Parliament reduced from 15 to 10.

Leaders: William Aberhart (Premier of Alberta) and John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (m.) . . . (Calgary)	14,763	Independent.	Albertan Publishing Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Gordon Bell (Pres.) A. C. Ballentine (Ed.)
Herald (e.) (Calgary)	31,608	Independent.	South-Western Publishers Ltd. (Pub.) P. C. Galbraith (Ed.)

* Figures are for average net paid daily circulation (Audit Bureau of Circulations or publishers' sworn statements) as given by N. W. Ayer & Son's *Directory of Newspapers & Periodicals, 1942*.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	13,078	Independent.	Alberta Free Press Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Edmonton)	33,217	Independent.	Northwestern Publishers Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. B. Watt (<i>Ed.</i>)
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
News Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Vancouver)	19,705	Independent.	News-Herald Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. G. Moir (<i>Ed.</i>)
Province (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver)	95,029	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) M. E. Nicholls (<i>V. P.</i> and <i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (Vancouver)	72,042	Independent Liberal.	Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Colonist (<i>m.</i>) (Victoria)	13,937	Conservative.	Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Victoria)	14,818	Liberal.	Times Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) K. C. Drury (<i>Ed.</i>)
MANITOBA			
Free Press (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	69,905	Independent Liberal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. Victor Sifton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	40,108	Independent.	John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>) Tribune Newspaper Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) John Bird (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Gleaner (<i>e.</i>) (Fredericton)	9,461	Independent.	The Gleaner Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. A. Crocket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>) Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (Saint John)	37,277	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) G. D. Granville (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Independent.	
NOVA SCOTIA			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>) Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)	28,018	Independent Liberal.	Chronicle Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. G. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Independent Liberal.	
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)	67,670	Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) R. J. Rankin (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Halifax Herald Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. E. Kelley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	
Post-Record (<i>e.</i>) (Sydney)	17,594	Independent.	Post Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy D. Duchemin (<i>Mg.</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
ONTARIO			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) (Brantford)	12,983	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. T. Whitaker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	62,448	Independent.	Hamilton Spectator Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) J. A. McKenty (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) (Kingston)	12,234	Independent.	Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) W. Rupert Davies (<i>Pres.</i> <i>and Ed.</i>)
Record (<i>e.</i>) (Kitchener)	15,440	Independent.	News Record Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. H. Lowe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (London)	55,503	Independent.	London Free Press Ptg. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	39,269	Independent.	Citizen Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) C. A. Bowman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Ottawa)	37,492	Independent Conservative.	Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Le Droit (c.) . . . (Ottawa)	18,826	Independent.	Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Ltée (Pub.) C. Gautier (Ed.)
Examiner (c.) . . . (Peterboro)	9,583	Independent.	Peterboro Examiner Ltd. (Pub.) H. L. Garner (Mg. Dir.) Robertson Davies (Ed.)
Standard (c.) . . . (St. Catharines)	13,334	Independent.	H. B. Burgoyne (Pub.) H. L. Walsh (Ed.)
Times-Journal (c.) . . . (St. Thomas)	8,700	Independent.	Times-Journal of St. Thomas Ltd. (Pub.) L. H. Dingman (Ed.)
Beacon-Herald (c.) . . . (Stratford)	8,293	Independent.	Beacon-Herald of Stratford Ltd. (Pub.) C. D. Dingman (Ed.)
Globe and Mail (m.) . . . (Toronto)	164,279	Independent.	C. George McCullagh (Pub.) A. A. McIntosh (Ed.)
Star (c.) (Toronto)	239,219	Independent Liberal.	T. J. Wheeler (Ed.)
Telegram (c.) (Toronto)	152,395	Independent.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (Prop.) C. O. Knowles (Ed.)
Star (c.) (Windsor)	48,418	Independent.	Star Pub. Co. of Windsor Ltd. (Pub.) W. L. Clark (Ed.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian (m.) (Charlottetown)	6,524	Conservative.	Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) J. R. Burnett (Mg. Ed.)
Patriot (c.) (Charlottetown)	4,831	Liberal.	Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.)

QUEBEC

Gazette (m.) (Montreal)	37,804	Independent Conservative.	John Basset (Pres.) Paul E. Bilkey (Ed.)
Herald (c.) (Montreal)	31,897	Independent.	Herald Printing Co. Ltd. (Pub.) C. L. Sibley (Ed.)
La Presse (c.) (Montreal)	158,122	Independent.	La Cie de Publication de la Presse Ltée. Eugene Lamarche (Ed.)
Star (c.) (Montreal)	126,123	Independent.	J. W. McConnell (Prop.) S. Morgan Powell (Ed.)
L'Action Catholique (c.)	66,003	Independent.	L'Action Sociale Ltée (Pub.) J. A. Chamberland (Ed.)
Le Soleil (c.) L'Evenement-Journal (m.) } (Quebec)	72,821	Liberal.	Le Soleil-L'Evenement Pub. Co. (Pub.) J. E. Barnard (Ed.)
Le Nouvelliste (c.) . . . (Three Rivers)	11,485	Independent.	Nouvelliste Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (c.) (Regina)	31,383	Independent Liberal.	Leader Post, Ltd. (Pub.)
Star-Phoenix (c.) (Saskatoon)	21,175	Liberal.	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Ltd. (Pub.) Eric Knowles (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspaper publishers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters.	Arthur Ford (Pres.) J. A. McNeil (Gen. Mgr.)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	F. A. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	Kenneth J. McArdle (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (m.) (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review . . (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	Country Guide Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) H. S. Fry & R. D. Colquette (<i>Eds.</i>)
Culture (Quebec)	Political, literary, economic, and religious.	L'Association de Recherches sur les Sciences Religieuses et Profanes au Canada (<i>Pubr.</i>) H. L. Stewart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (q.) (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	H. L. Stewart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Maclean Publishing Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) R. A. McEachern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. (<i>Pub.</i>) F. M. Marter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Industrial Canada (m.) (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	W. A. Craick (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'École des Hautes Études Commerciales.	
Labour Gazette (m.) (Ottawa)	Labor.	Department of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Le Canada Français (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (<i>Prop.</i>) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Jour (Montreal) (w.)	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Percy T. Cole (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maclean's Magazine (semi-m.) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Napier Moore (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Home Monthly (m.)	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (q.) (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>) W. A. Neville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (q.) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (q.) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique (<i>Prop.</i>) Edouard Montpetit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Saturday Night (w.) (Toronto)	Political, literary and economic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quarterly (q.)	Political, literary and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (<i>Chairman Ed. Committee</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (annual)	Legal.	W. F. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (w.) (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 296,717 square miles
Population: 5,023,500 (1940 census)

President

Juan Antonio Rios
Took office on April 3, 1942

Cabinet

Coalition of

Radicals (6), Socialists (3), Democrats (1) and Non-Party (3)
Appointed October 21, 1942

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

Election of March, 1941 (Eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: FLORENCIO DURAN
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	12
Socialists	5
Communists	4
Democratic	2
	—
	23

Rightists	
Conservatives	12
Liberals	8
Agrarians	1
Independents	1
	—
	22
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March, 1941 (Four-year term)

President: PEDRO CASTELBLANCO
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	44
Socialists	15
Communists	15
Democratic	9
Workers	2
	—
	85

Rightists	
Conservatives	33
Liberals	22
Falangists	2
Agrarians	3
Vanguardists	2
	—
	62
Total	147

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to twelve and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held in March, 1941, which resulted in a victory for the Leftist or Government parties.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Democratic and Communist Parties; the Workers' Socialist Party, formed in May, 1940, by five Deputies who had seceded from the Socialist Party, also supports the Government. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected.

President Aguirre Cerda asked for leave of absence because of illness on November 10, 1941, having first appointed Geronimo Mendez Minister of Interior. According to the Chilean Constitution the Minister of Interior acts as Vice President. President Aguirre Cerda died on November 25, 1941. On February 1, 1942 a coalition of the leftist parties and some elements of the Conservative and Liberal parties elected Juan Antonio Rios as President of Chile, defeating Carlos Ibáñez, the rightist candidate.

The members of the Cabinet are: Raul Morales (Interior), Guillermo del Pedregal (Finance), Alfredo Duhalde (Defense), Froilán Arriagada (Economy and Commerce), Benjamin Claro (Education), Fernando Moller (Agriculture), Mariano Bustos (Labor), Miguel Etchebarne (Health), Oscar Gajardo (Justice), Manuel Hidalgo (Public Works and Communications), Enrique Arrigada (Lands), Joaquín Fernández (Foreign Affairs) and Osvaldo Fuenzalida (Minister without Portfolio).

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime under the control of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has disappeared and this Party is now united.

Leaders: Arturo Riveros (President of Party), Pedro Castelblanco (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. Leonardo Guzman (formerly Minister of Interior), Pedro Alfonso, Raul Morales Beltramí, Marcial Mora and Hector Arancibia Laso.

SOCIALIST PARTY: The second party in importance in the Popular Front. Founded in 1931. Its policy conforms in general with that of other Socialist parties. It has three members in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Oscar Schnake (founder of Party, Ambassador to Mexico), Rolando Merino (formerly Minister of Lands and Colonization), Senator Marmaduke Grove (Secretary General), Dr. Salvador Allende and José Rodriguez.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Formed by a fusion of the Radical Socialist, Democrat and Democratic Parties. The Radical Socialist Party, one of the Left group, was founded in September, 1931. It advocated the suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Democrat Party several years ago split into two groups, the Democrat and Democratic, the latter joining the Left coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Aguirre Cerda in the 1938 elections. The new Democratic Party has 9 members in the Lower Chamber.

Leaders: Juan B. Rosetti (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Juan Pradenas (formerly Minister of Labor).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Left coalition. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties.

The Communist Party is not officially registered as such, but known as the National Democratic Party. This organization does not mention Communism in its party platform.

Leaders: Elías Lafferte (Senator), Carlos Contreras Labarca and Salvador Ocampo (Deputies) and Ricardo Fonseca.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed of men of social distinction and wealth and of representatives of the old landowning aristocracy. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church. It supported General Ibáñez in the last presidential election and is now in opposition.

Leaders: Fernando Aldunate (Deputy and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Senator Eduardo Cruz Coke and Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (formerly President of the Senate).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its member most experienced in finance, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

Leaders: Arturo Alessandri (former President of Chile), Eduardo Moore (Deputy and President of the Party), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), Carlos Acharán Arce, Oscar Valenzuela (Senator), Ladislao Errázuriz, José Maza (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida, Matías Silva (Senator) and José Ríos Arias (Senator and former Party President).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart; the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly known as the Movimiento Nacional Socialista, usually abbreviated to Nacista Party), led by Deputy Jorge González von Marées, who was imprisoned in 1938 for his part in the Nacista uprising against the government; and the Workers' Socialist Party, led by Deputy César Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aleman	Pro-Nazi paper.	
La Defensa	Pro-Ally and Anti-Nazi	Jorge Pinochet (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Carlos Becerra (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (evening)	Rightist; independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Liberal; independent; large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santiago and Valparaíso)		Clemente Díaz León (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition)
		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaíso edition)
La Nación	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government
La Opinion	Radical views.	Horacio Hevia (<i>Pres.</i>)
El Siglo	Communist.	Juan B. Rossetti (<i>Prop.</i>)
Trabajo	Organ of Nacista Party.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias	Tabloid owned by El Mercurio.	Jorge Jiles Pizarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
(evening)		Pedro Foncea (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Independent.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Satirical; independent.	Ismael Edwards Matte (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Formerly connected with El Mercurio of Santiago and Valparaíso; independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Antofagasta)		Sociedad Chilena de Publicaciones (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Hugo Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Discusión (Chillán)	Independent; second oldest paper in Chile.	Alfonso Lagos Villar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Patria (Concepción)		Sociedad Periodística del Sur (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Sur (Concepción)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Ramiro Troncoso (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)		Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Estrella (Valparaíso)	Evening tabloid of El Mer- curio.	Luis Silva Fuentes (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Unión (Valparaíso)		Rodomiro Tomich (<i>Dir.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaíso) (weekly)	Independent; conservative.	Estate of Agustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
		J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
		H. Muñoz Montt (<i>Mgr.</i>)
		Elías González Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>)
		R. B. Peddar (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Temporary seat of government: Chungking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 457,835,475 (1936 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Elected 1931; reelected every two years since

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Academia Sinica and the National Military Affairs Commission.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President), Chang Li-sheng (Secretary-General) assisted in the executive work of the government by ten ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Chow Chung-you); Foreign Affairs (Minister, T. V. Soong); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-ch'ing); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); National Economy (Minister, Dr. Wong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Tseng Yang-fu); Education (Minister, Ch'en Li-fu); Agriculture and Forestry (Minister, Adm. Shen Hung-lai); Social Affairs (Minister, Ku Cheng-kan); Information (Minister, Chang Tao-fan); and by three subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs and National Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (President).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (President). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Judicial Administration (Minister, Hsieh Kuan-sheng), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee, the Central Supervisory Committee and the Central Political Council.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (President).

Control Yüan: Yü Yu-jen (President).

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. It directs all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peacetime functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL

Following a resolution at the emergency session of the Kuomintang National Congress held in March, 1938, a People's Political Council was set up. The powers or functions of the Council consist in (1) approving the important policies of the government, (2) making proposals to the government, (3) receiving and requesting reports on political questions from the government, (4) appointing committees of enquiry to investigate matters at the government's request. The Council is composed of 240 councillors (originally fixed at 150) who hold office for one year. Nearly half of the councillors are nominated either by the newly created provincial or municipal assemblies or by provincial or municipal governments in the provinces where such assemblies are not yet set up; the other half being selected directly by the Supreme National Defense Council from among those noted for long service in economic, cultural, or political fields. The Council meets twice a year.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, *i.e.*, Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity and to repel Japanese aggression; advocated revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extraterritoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; has carried on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Director General), Sun Fo, Yü Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Yen Hsi-shan and Chü Cheng. See also personnel of National Government.

OTHER PARTIES: Five minority parties are in existence and are accorded freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Leaders of each of the five parties are members, though not official representatives of their parties, in the People's Political Council, which is an advisory body to the government and the nucleus for a future parliament. Since China began her armed resistance against Japan, all five parties have pledged their support to the National Government and the Kuomintang principles. Of the five parties the Communist Party, because of its numbers and remarkable change in policy, has attracted the most attention. The five parties are: Communist Party (leader, Mao Tse-tung); National Socialist Party (leader, Carson Chang); Young China Party (leader, Tseng

Chi); Social Democratic Party (leader, Yang Kan-tao); and Third Party (leader, Chang Pai-chuen).

PUPPET RÉGIMES

"MANCHUKUO" (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese authorities which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931 and of the National Government of the Republic of China. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 and exchange and trade control laws enacted in 1937 excluding Japan from their scope are regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, Pan-Asiatic solidarity, and economic and spiritual ("one virtue, one mind") integration with Japan. By unilateral action in 1937, Manchukuo declared extraterritoriality ended. Economically it is moving towards a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, El Salvador and Rumania.

On March 22, 1940, Wang Ching-wei set up a government in Nanking which has been recognized by Japan and which is maintained with Japanese help. It has not been recognized by the United States or other powers. Its principal officers are as follows: Wang Ching-wei (Acting President and President of Executive Yüan), Chu Min-yi (Vice President of Executive Yüan and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Chen Kung-po (President of Legislative Yüan), Wen Chung-yao (President of Judicial Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of Control Yüan), Wang I-tang (President of Examination Yüan) and Yang Kwei-i (Acting Chief of General Staff).

The Japanese have also established other puppet governments in occupied Chinese territory. They are now seeking to unify them under Wang Ching-wei.

PRESS

The press in Occupied China and in the former foreign settlements is now under Japanese control and is not listed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chung Yang Jih Pao (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
China Forum (Chungking) (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Kuo Pin-chia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Shih Hsin Pao (Chungking)	Independent; financed by H. H. Kung.	Tsui Wei-wu (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Current events (monthly) (Chungking)	Pro-Government; in Chinese.	Chen Teng-kao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsin Hua Jih Pao (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Tang Pao (Chungking) . .	Army paper; in Chinese.	Ho Lien-kuei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Chungking, Kweilin and Hong Kong)	Controlled by Cheng Hsueh- hsi (Political Scholars Group).	

NEWS AGENCY

Central News Agency . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang; semi-official.	T. T. Hsiao (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 9,523,200 (1942 census)

President

ALFONSO LÓPEZ PUMAREJO (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1942; assumed office August 7, 1942
for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 7, 1942

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1939 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	37
Conservative	19

Total 56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of March, 1941 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	70
Conservative	48

Total 118

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and an intensive program of public education.

Leaders: President Alfonso López, Eduardo Santos (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Darío Echandía (Minister of Interior), Carlos Lozano Lozano (Presidential First Designate), Alberto Lleras Camargo and Rafael Arredondo.

Dissident Liberal Leaders: Carlos Arango Vélez and Juan Lozano Lozano.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Laureano Gómez, José de la Vega, Alfonso Uribe Misas, Gen. Pedro J. Berrio, Guillermo Valencia, Primitivo Crespo and Augusto Ramirez Moreno.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Darío Echandía (Interior), Dr. Gabriel Turbay (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Alfonso Araújo (Finance), Dr. Alejandro Galvis Galvis (War), Dr. Arcesio Londoño P. (Labor), Santiago Rivas Camacho (National Economy), Dr. Absalón Fernández de Soto (Education), Dr. Marco Aurelio Arango (Public Works), Ramon Santo Domingo (Posts and Telegraphs) and Dr. Néstor Pineda (Mines and Petroleum).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Popular	Communist	Gilberto Vieira (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal (morning)	Liberal.	Alberto Lleras Camargo (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon (morning)	Liberal.	Juan Lozano Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (morning)	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Tiempo (morning)	Liberal.	Roberto García Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
La Prensa	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez and
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		Jenaro Niño Nieto (<i>Dirs.</i>)
La Vanguardia Liberal	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Diario del Pacífico	Conservative.	Primitivo Crespo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (morning)		
El Relator	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky
(Cali) (evening)		(<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta)		
La Tarde	Liberal.	José Ma Pinzón P. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta) (morning)		
El Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
El Liberal	Liberal.	Hernan Rios (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Popayán) (evening)		
El Estado	Liberal.	Gabriel Echeverría (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Santa Marta) (morning)		
El Anunciador	Liberal.	Eugenio Quintero Acosta (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Sincelejo) (evening)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 656,129 (1940 estimate)

President

DR. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERON GUARDIA (Republicano Nacional)
Elected February 9, 1940; assumed office May 8, 1940,
for four-year term

Cabinet

Republicano Nacional
Appointed May 8, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1942 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: TEODORO PICADO (Republicano Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republicano Nacional	29
Democratic	6
Communist	1
Non-party	9
Total	45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Alberto Echandi Montero (Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice), Carlos Manuel Escalante (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Luis Demetrio Tinoco (Minister of Education), Carlos Maria Jimenez (Minister of Interior), Francisco Calderon Guardia (Minister of War), Jorge Zeledon (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Mario Lujan Fernandez (Minister of Public Health and Social Security) and Mariano Montealegre (Minister of Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent.	Oldemar Ramirez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Rafael Soley (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Razon	Independent.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Tribuna	Independent.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo (Puntarenas) . .	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Católico (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	Rev. Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlántico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
Ariel (monthly)	Literary.	Froilán Turcios (<i>Ed.</i>)
CNA (Centro Nacional de	Government publication.	
Agricultura) (monthly)		
La Raza (monthly)	Independent.	Maximiliano von Lowenthal
El Repertorio Americano . .	Literary.	(<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		Joaquín García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista del Instituto de Café	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café
(monthly)		(<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,227,587 (1938 estimate)

President

FULGENCIO BATISTA Y ZALDÍVAR

Took oath of office October 10, 1940, following his election on July 14, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed October 10, 1940; reorganized August 17, 1942

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)		LOWER CHAMBER * (House of Representatives)	
<i>Election of July, 1940, one-half of previous Senate.</i>		<i>Election of March 15, 1942, one-half of previous House.</i>	
<i>President: DR. GUILLERMO ALONSO PUJOL (Partido Democrata)</i>		<i>President: NESTOR CARBONELL (Partido Liberal)</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	35	Government	98
Opposition	14	Opposition	40
Independent	5		
Total	54	Total	138

* The lower house of Congress is being re-organized under the provisions of the 1940 Constitution which provide for one member for every 35,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof. This materially reduces the make-up of the House. At present this reduction is being made by gradual steps until in 1944 the House will reach its Constitutional number.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Constitutional Government, under a Constitution promulgated by a Constituent Assembly of delegates of the people, was restored during the year 1940, when, on October 10, the new Constitution went into full effect. This was preceded by seven years of provisional and *de facto* governments, during the last four of which, commencing on May 20, 1936, when President Miguel Mariano Gómez was inaugurated, Cuba was governed by an administration elected by the people but functioning under constitutional decree-laws promulgated by the Executive in 1934 and 1935.

The electoral contest of 1940 was between the Socialist Democratic Coalition, formed by seven pro-government parties (the Liberal, the Union Nacionalista, the Conjunto Nacional Democrático, the Demócrata Republicano, the Popular Cubano, the Nacional Revolucionario [Realistas], and the Union Revolucionaria Comunista), which nominated Colonel Fulgencio Batista for President and Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, a prominent member of the late General Mario G. Menocal's Partido Demócrata Republicano, for Vice President; and the opposition bloc (composed of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano, led by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, the A. B. C., and the Partido Acción Republi-

cana of ex-President Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez), which nominated Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín for President and Dr. Carlos E. de la Cruz for Vice President.

Following the death of General Menocal in 1941, the Partido Demócrata Republicano united with the Conjunto Nacional Democrático to form a new party called the Partido Democrático. Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio, the Vice President of the Republic is the President of the new party.

The 1940 Constitution now in effect is democratic and republican in principle. It contains a series of detailed social and labor provisions which are innovations in Cuba, but many of which call for the enactment of supplementary legislation to become effective. The form of government is semi-parliamentary, embodying features both of the American type of presidential system and of the parliamentary system which exists in some European nations.

The following are members of the Cabinet: Dr. Ramón Zaydín (Prime Minister), Dr. José Agustín Martínez (Minister of State), Dr. Federico Laredo Brú (Minister of Justice), Dr. Antonio Bravo Acosta (Minister of the Interior), Dr. José M. Irisarri (Minister of the Treasury), Evelio Govantes (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Sergio Valdés Alba (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Wilfredo Albanés (Minister of Commerce), Dr. José Suarez Rivas (Minister of Labor), Ramón Vasconcelos (Minister of Education), Dr. J. M. Portuondo Domenech (Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare), Dr. Marino Lopez Blanco (Minister of Communications), Dr. Aristides Sosa de Quesada (Minister of National Defense) and Dr. Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo, Dr. Maria Gomez Carbonell, Dr. Gustavo Gutierrez and Dr. Rafael Santos Jimenez (Ministers without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción	A. B. C. opposition.	Antonio Rousseau (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Alerta	Independent; owned by <i>Diario de la Marina</i> .	Jorge Fernandez de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avance	Independent.	Dr. Oscar Zayas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Rebull (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Independent.	Dr. Juan A. Esterez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Clark Pessino <i>Gen. (Mgr.)</i>
Hoy	Organ of Worker's Confederation.	Anibal Escalante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	Manuel Camio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Auténtico opposition.	Manuel Braña (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Independent.	J. Lopez Vilaboy (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent; nationalistic.	Pedro Cué Abreu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Juan Borotau (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Autentico opposition.	Sergio Carbó (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo	Leftist opposition.	Dr. L. Frau Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodriguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Adelante (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Cuba (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	E. Abril Amores (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana (weekly)	Pocket English language; weekly for foreign visitors.	M. Guastela and Santiago Valencia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (monthly)	Spanish and English-language mercantile monthly.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Times of Cuba, P. A. R. — Pan-American Review (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	Luis S. Varona (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles

Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDVARD BENEŠ

Assumed office in London, July 21, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed July 21, 1940

Reorganized November 13, 1942

Premier

MONSIGNORE JAN ŠRÁMEK

STATE COUNCIL

Formed on December 11, 1940

Reappointed October 7, 1942

President: PROKOP MAXA

Number of Members 40

The present cabinet is composed of: Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Premier), Jan Masaryk (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs), General Sergěj Ingr (Minister for National Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), František Němec (Minister of Economic Reconstruction and Trade), Dr. Ladislav Feierabend (Minister of Finance), Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Stránský (Minister of Justice), Dr. Hubert Ripka (Minister of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs), General Rudolf Viest (Minister of State in the Ministry of National Defense), Jan Lichner (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works) and Jan Bečko (Minister of Social Welfare).

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and three autonomous governments were set up: (a) Bohemia and Moravia (capital, Prague), (b) Slovakia (capital, Bratislava), and (c) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Hust).

On March 15, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia under a treaty signed at Berlin on March 23, 1939 with Dr. Josef Tiso, former Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government; German troops subsequently

entered Slovakia. On March 14, 1939, Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Edvard Beneš resigned as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he declared from London that the Czech people were at war with Germany. He set up a Czechoslovak National Committee and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. This was accomplished by an agreement with the French Government made on October 2, 1939.

On November 17, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formally constituted, Dr. Beneš being recognized as head of the Committee. In addition to Dr. Edvard Beneš the members of the Committee were Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Vice President, former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak Catholic movement), General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (General Manager of the Czechoslovak Arms Factory in Brno), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Member of several Czechoslovak Governments, later Czechoslovak Minister to Poland) and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czechoslovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National Committee, and on December 20, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government. On February 12, 1940, the Union of South Africa recognized the National Committee.

After the collapse of France in June 1940, the Czechoslovak National Committee was transferred to London and the Czechoslovak army was evacuated from France to England. On July 21, 1940, the British Government recognized the National Committee as the Provisional Government with Dr. Beneš as President.

On October 25, 1940, the Czechoslovak Government signed a military agreement with Great Britain. On November 5, 1940, the Czechoslovak Council of State (40 members) was set up by President Beneš as a consultative and controlling body. On November 11, 1940, the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments made a joint declaration concerning close military and political coöperation and a project "to enter, as independent and sovereign states, into closer political and economic association, to become a basis for the new order in Central Europe and the guarantee of its stability" — at the conclusion of the present war.

On July 18, 1941, the British Government announced its full recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London, which hitherto had had the status of a Provisional Government.

On July 18, 1941, an agreement was signed by the Soviet Ambassador in London and the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering: the immediate exchange of Ministers by the Russian and Czechoslovak Governments; mutual Russian-Czechoslovak aid in the war; constitution of Czechoslovak military units in Russia under a Czechoslovak commander.

On July 31, 1941, formal United States recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London was accorded. In all it has been recognized by some 25 countries.

The governments in Czechoslovakia set up in 1939 under German protection are as follows:

PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA ¹

Capital: Prague

Area: 19,058 square miles

Population: 6,804,876 (1930 census)

Deputy Reichsprotektor

KURT DALUEGE

Appointed by Chancellor Hitler after the assassination of
Reinhard Heydrich, May 28, 1942

State Secretary

KARL HERMANN FRANK

President

DR. EMIL HÁCHA

Elected by Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938

Premier

DR. JAROSLAV KREJČÍ

REPUBLIC OF SLOVAKIA ²

Capital: Bratislava

Area: 14,848 square miles

Population: 2,450,096 (1930 census)

President

THE REVEREND JOSEF TISO

Elected by Slovak Parliament, October 26, 1939

Premier

BÉLA TUKA

Assumed office vacated by Josef Tiso
on October 26, 1939

PARLIAMENT

*Set up when Slovakia was granted regional autonomy
in November, 1938, by Czechoslovakia.*

Number of members 61

¹ Set up by Germany on March 16, 1939. Not recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

² The Parliament declared Slovakia's independence as the Republic of Slovakia on March 14, 1939. On March 16, 1939, Germany undertook to "protect" Slovakia and a treaty carrying this into effect was signed by Chancellor Hitler and Dr. Tiso on March 23, 1939. The Slovak Republic has not been recognized by France, Great Britain, the United States, and other powers.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Prague.

Although Czech and Slovak papers have the same appearance as before the war, they are now all organs of the German Ministry of Propaganda.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA		
České Slovo	Former organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Jar. Kšikal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Prague and Brno)	Formerly non-party paper; liberal.	Leopold Zeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Práce	Successor of Právo Lidu the suppressed organ of the Czech Social Democratic Party.	Josef Ryba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Formerly organ of the Tradesmen's Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Formerly extreme nationalist.	Karel Werner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Formerly organ of the Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gardista (Bratislava)	Organ of the "Hlinka Guard."	Milo Urban (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Official Slovak organ.	Dr. Josef Paučo (<i>Ed.</i>)

GERMAN PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Der Neue Tag (Prague) . . .	German official organ.	Dr. Walter Wannenmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Organ of the German National Socialist Party in Slovakia.	Fritz Fiala (<i>Ed.</i>)

FREE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS

In Great Britain

Naše Noviny (London) . . .	Daily; organ of the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain.	
Čechoslovák (London) . . .	Weekly.	
Mladé Československo (London)	Weekly.	Vilém Nový and Bedřich Biheller (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Central European Observer (London)	Fortnightly.	Dr. Ivo Ducháček
Nová Svoboda (London) . . .	Monthly.	Rudolf Bechyně
The Spirit of Czechoslovakia (London)	Monthly.	Dr. F. M. Hník

DENMARK *

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,813,000 (1939 estimate)

Sovereign

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Formed November 10, 1942

Premier

ERIC SCAVENIUS

Appointed on German demand on November 10, 1942

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

(As constituted prior to German occupation)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

Election of April 3, 1939 †

Speaker: CHARLES PETERSEN (Social Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of April 3, 1939 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	35
Liberal	18
Conservative	13
Radical	8
Faroe Representative	1
Peasants' Party	1
Total	76

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	64
Liberal	30
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Peasants' Party	4
Justice League	3
Communist†	3
National Socialist	3
Others	2
Total	149

† Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

† Communist Party abolished by law in 1941.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In June, 1940, the four large political parties (Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative and Radical) and the Justice League discarded their political programs for the time being and issued a joint proclamation that they would "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity promised our country."

* In the early hours of April 9, 1940, German troops, without warning, invaded Denmark, landed in Copenhagen from transports and gave the Danish Government one hour to submit to occupation of the country. It was impossible to consult Parliament or to convene the full Cabinet. The King with three members of the Cabinet submitted to the Germans, under protest, in order to save the country from destruction. Denmark has been under occupation since that date.

The present members of the Cabinet are: Erik Scavenius (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lauritz Hansen (Minister of Social Affairs), K. H. Kofoed (Minister of Finance), Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Interior), Niels M. A. Elgaard (Minister of Transport), Johs. Kjærbøl (Minister of Labor), Valdemar Holbøll (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs), Halfdan Hendriksen (Minister of Trade), Gunnar Larsen (Minister of Public Works), Søren Brorsen (Minister of Defence), Kristian Bording (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. A. C. Højbjerg Christensen (Minister of Education) and Thune Jacobsen (Minister of Justice).

PRESS

The affiliations of the press are given as they were prior to the German occupation.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund and E. Woldbye (Eds.)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (Ed.)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	A. Schoch (Ed.)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager and Povl Graa (Eds.)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Peter Tabor (Ed.)
Heimdal (Aabenraa)	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (Ed.)
Aalborg Amtstidende	Liberal.	T. Lassen (Ed.)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Schiøttz-Christensen (Ed.)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende	Liberal.	J. Martin (Ed.)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (Ed.)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus)	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark (Ed.)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (Ed.)
Jyske Tidende (Kolding) . . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (Ed.)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense) . .	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (Ed.)
Fyns Tidende (Odense)	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (Ed.)
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (Ed.)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad (Odense) . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (Ed.)
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen (Ed.)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (Ed.)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (Ed.)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	G. Helweg Larsen (Ed.)
(monthly)		
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (Prop.)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen (Ch.)
Provins-Journalistforeningen . .	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen (Ch.)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency.	Lauritz Ritzau (Mg. Dir.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Cuidad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,768,163 (1941 estimate)

President

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO MOLINA

Elected May 16, 1942

Assumed office May 18, 1942 for term ending in 1947

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May, 1942

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: MANUEL DE JS. TRONCOSO
DE LA CONCHA

The Senado is composed of 17 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for five years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

President: PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Cámara is composed of 38 members, one for each 60,000 of population, or fraction of more than 30,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for five years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. In November, 1940, another party — Partido Trujillista — was organized within the framework of the Partido Dominicano. It is composed only of those elements of the Partido Dominicano judged to be the most faithful to Generalissimo Trujillo. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected.

A presidential election was held in May, 1942. Generalissimo Trujillo, who was President for the terms 1930-34 and 1934-38, was elected.

Besides the President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Manuel Peña Batlle (Secretary of State for the Interior and Police), R. Paíno Pichardo (Secretary of State for the Presidency), Arturo Despradel (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), J. Furcy Pichardo (Secretary of State for the Treasury and Commerce), Huberto Bogaert (Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and

Labor), Dr. Darío Contreras (Secretary of State for Health and Welfare), Víctor Garrido (Secretary of State for Public Education and Fine Arts), General Héctor B. Trujillo (Secretary of State for War, Air and Navy), Angel Fremio Soler (President of Administrative Council), Col. Teódulo Pina Chevalier (President of Superior Directive Board of the Partido Dominicano) and Virgilio Díaz Ordóñez (Rector of the University of Santo Domingo).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Nación	Pro-Government; founded in 1940.	Rafael Vidal (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	José Ramón Estella (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Este (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1929.	Francisco Xavier Martínez M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario de Macorís (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	Horacio A. Febles (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 146,000 square miles

Population: 3,200,000 (1942 estimate)

President

DR. CARLOS A. ARROYO DEL RIO

Assumed office on September 1, 1940

Cabinet

Predominantly Liberal-Radical

Conservative and Socialist Parties also represented

Reorganized on August 20, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: JULIO MORENO

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: JOSÉ RAMÓN BOLOÑA

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Congress which had been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra tried to assume dictatorial powers, to dissolve Congress, to annul the 1929 Constitution, and to convoke a Constituent Assembly. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress accepted his resignation and recognized his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting Chief Executive. Presidential elections were called but before they could be held Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned to the armed forces. The armed forces accepted the resignation, dissolved Congress and delegated the power to Señor Federico Páez, who took office on September 26, 1935, as Supreme Chief of the Republic. The 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it did not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated.

A Constituent Assembly was elected and began its sessions on August 10, 1937. Señor Páez was elected Temporary President on the same day and took office at once. A new Constitution was considered but had not yet been approved when Señor Páez resigned to the Assembly on October 23, 1937, under pressure from the armed forces. The resignation was accepted. General G. Alberto Enríquez in the name of the armed forces took office as Supreme Chief of the Republic on the same day and dissolved the Assembly. He declared the 1906 Constitution to be in force. A Cabinet consisting mainly of military officers but with two civilian members was appointed. The Constituent Assembly called early in 1938 by the Supreme Chief, General G. Alberto Enríquez, met on August 10, 1938, and General Enríquez resigned his office. The As-

sembly elected Dr. Manuel María Borrero Provisional President of the Republic. The Constituent Assembly proceeded to draft a Constitution but devoted much time to political discussion and disputes about the various presidential candidates. Following a disagreement between the Assembly and President Borrero, the latter resigned and on December 2, 1938, the Liberal and Socialist members of the Assembly elected Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez Constitutional President of the Republic, the conservatives abstaining from voting. On December 14, President Mosquera dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds that it had completed its duties and its continuance would violate provisions of the new Constitution. In order to pacify elements of the armed forces which considered his action unconstitutional, the President called elections for a Congress to meet on February 1, 1939. This Extraordinary Congress approved Dr. Mosquera's procedure and the ordinary session of Congress met on the customary date of August 10.

Dr. Mosquera died in office and his place was taken by the President of the Senate Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio as Provisional President.

Presidential elections were held on January 10 and 11, 1940. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio, who had resigned as Provisional President to run as the Liberal Party candidate, was elected and assumed office on September 1, 1940.

General elections for the Lower Chamber and for Senators for the States of Azuay, Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora were held on May 11, 1941, resulting in a victory for the Liberal Party.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leader: Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio (President).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service;

reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940 elections).

SOCIAL PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leader: Dr. Manuel A. Aguirre.

The members of the Cabinet, which was reorganized on August 20, 1941, are: Dr. Aurelio Aguilar Vasquez (Minister of Interior), Francisco Guarderas (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Abelardo Montalvo (Minister of Education), Vincente Illingworth (Minister of Finance), Alberto Wright Vallarino (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Leopoldo Chávez (Minister of Social Welfare), Ricardo Crespo Ordóñez (Minister of Agriculture and Industry) and Col. Alberto C. Romero (Minister of War).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
El Debate	Conservative.	Mariano Suarez Veintimilla (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Defensa	Anti-Axis.	Col. Filemón Borja (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias	Independent; commercial.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
La Crónica	Independent.	Dr. Tarquino Toro Navas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ambato) (weekly)		
El Globo	Liberal.	Gonzalo Centeno M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahía de Caráquez)		
El Mercurio	Independent.	Dr. Nicanor Merchant (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
La Prensa	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
El Telegrafo	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadorean newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
El Universo	Liberal; widely read.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FARUQ I

Born February 11, 1920

Succeeded to the throne on April 28, 1936

Cabinet

Wafd

Appointed May 26, 1942

Premier

MUSTAPHA EL NAHAS PASHA

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of May 17, 1936**

President: ALI FAKI EL ERABI PASHA
(Wafd)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	104
Opposition	43

Total 147

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chamber of Deputies)

Elections of March 23, 1942, five-year term

Speaker: ABDEL SALAM FAHMY GOMA
PASHA (Wafd)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	201
Opposition	63

Total 264

* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front Government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist Party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Government in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain. In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May, 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly won independent status. The first requisite was to settle upon a political combination which would be able to define and to carry out suitable policies.

On December 30, 1937, the Wafdist Cabinet of Nahas Pasha was dismissed and replaced by a coalition group (in which all parties except the Wafd were represented) under the Premiership of Mohamed Mahmud Pasha. To this Cabinet was entrusted the duty of holding new elections.

Shortly after the date mentioned, a group headed by Dr. Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy Pasha broke away from the Wafd on an issue of party discipline and formed the Saadist Wafd (so-called Saadist Party) which asserted its adherence to the first principles of the original Wafd of the great Egyptian nationalist, Saad Zaghlul Pasha.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies which were held on March 31 and April 2, 1938, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Cabinet coalition and the Saadists. The latter declined, however, to participate when the Cabinet was re-formed at the end of April to take account of the elections. The new government represented, in the main, a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Liberal Constitutionalists. The single Watani member was dropped.

Although the Saadist attitude in the Chamber was that of a benevolent opposition, the government proved to be unworkable without their participation in the Cabinet. It was re-formed on June 24, 1938, to comprise five Liberal Constitutionalists, five Saadists, and three Independents, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha remaining Premier.

On August 12, 1939, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha resigned, and six days later Aly Maher Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, formed a Cabinet. The Liberal Constitutional Party refused to join the new administration, which included only Saadists and Independents. On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Egypt, although she did not declare war on Germany, fulfilled her treaty obligation to Great Britain by declaring a state of siege. Aly Maher Pasha, as Military Governor, became invested with very wide powers. These acts by the government have since received the sanction of both houses of parliament.

On June 23, 1940, Aly Maher Pasha resigned, and on July 27 Hassan Sabry Pasha was named Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The new ministry was a coalition of all parties but the Wafd. In September, 1940, the Saadist members of the Cabinet resigned because they desired Egypt's entrance into the war on the side of Great Britain. On November 14, 1940, Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha died and the following day Hussein Sirry Pasha was appointed Premier.

On February 2, 1942, Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha resigned and the leader of the Wafd party formed a united front government representing all political parties. The cabinet cooperates closely with the British. Parliament was dissolved and new elections held in March, 1942, resulting in a Wafd party victory, the party winning 216 out of a total of 264 in the Chamber of Deputies, and 108 out of a total of 147 in the Senate. In July, 1942, the Wafd expelled 15 deputies and 4 senators. They joined the opposition.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Mustapha El Nahas Pasha (Premier, Foreign Affairs and Interior), Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works), Ahmed Naguib El-Helali Pasha (Education), Ahmed Hamdi Seif El-Nasr Pasha (National Defense), Mohamed Sabri Abou Alam Pasha (Justice), Abdel Fattah El-Tawil Pasha (Communications), Kamel Sedki Pasha (Finance), Mohamed Foud Serag Eddine Pasha (Agriculture), Mohamed Abdel Hadi El Guindi Bey (Wakfs), Abdel Hamid Abdel Hak (Social Affairs), Ahmed Hamza (Supply), Mustapha Nosrat (Civilian Defense), Dr. Abdel Wahed El-Wakil Bey (Public Hygiene) and Mahmoud Soliman Ghannam (Commerce and Industry).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt revolve around personalities. Their programs are much influenced by personal considerations. Some differences, however, have developed since the war in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1924 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians.

Leaders: Mustapha El Nahas Pasha (President of Party, Premier), Abdel Hamid Abdel Haqq (formerly leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharram Pasha (Minister of Public Works), Abdel Salam Fahmy Goma Pasha (Speaker in the Chamber of Deputies) and Ahmed Hamdi Seif El-Nasr Pasha (Minister of National Defense).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Abdel Sziz Fahmy Pasha (President of Party, formerly Minister of Justice), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (formerly Minister of Wafds).

SAADIST PARTY: Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (President of Party, formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Mahmud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pasha (formerly Minister of Education), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Hamed Mahmud (formerly Minister of Public Health).

POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI): Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Leader: Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leader: Fikry Abaza Bey (President of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al)	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Prop.</i>) An on El-Gumail Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akher Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balagh (Al)	Independent.	Abdel Qader Hamza Pasha (<i>Founder</i>)
Bassir (Al)	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Alexandria)		
Dustur (Ad)	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lataif El Musawara (Al) . .	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Misr (Al)	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Misri (Al)	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam (Al)	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly) . .	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha and Makarius Bey (<i>Props.</i>)
		Fuad Sarruf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rosa Al Yussef.	Satirical political review.	Rosa Al Yussef (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wafd Al Misri (Al)	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq (<i>Ed.</i>)
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Images (weekly)	Illustrated; in French.	C. and E. Zeida (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Le Journal d'Egypte	In French.	E. Gallad (<i>Prop.</i>)
		N. Nahas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouverne- ment Egyptien	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Patrie	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>) Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Réforme :	In French.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Semaine Financière . .	Political, economic, financial;	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)	in French.	
Sphinx (weekly)	Social, political, economic; in	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
	English.	
Tachydromos : : : .	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

EIRE (IRELAND)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,968,420 (1936 census)

President

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

Cabinet

Appointed June 30, 1938

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Dail Eireann on June 30, 1938

(Formerly President of Executive Council, 1932-1937)

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Seanad Eireann)

Election of August, 1938

Number of members 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dail Eireann)

Last general election, June, 1938 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	77
United Ireland	45
Labor	9
Independent	5
Farmer	2

Total 138

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the country; the reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance), Seán McEntee (Minister for Local Government and Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies and Minister for Industry and Commerce),

Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defensive Measures), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Lands and Minister for Education), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Kevin Dixon (Attorney-General) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D., and Gen. R. Mulcahy, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L., and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton, T.D.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	J. J. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	W. Sweetman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Evening Echo (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent . .	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Hector G. C. Legge (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Leader (weekly) . . .	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Moran (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Standard (weekly) . .	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly).	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 134,253 square miles (after the cession of 13,558 square miles to the Soviet Union under the

Treaty of Moscow of March 12, 1940)

Population: 3,887,217 (1940 census)

President

RISTO RYTI

Assumed office as Acting President on November 28, 1940,
following resignation of President Kallio. Elected

President by electoral college on December 19,
1940, for term ending March 1, 1943

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian, National Progressive,
Patriotic National Movement, Swedish People's and
National Coalition Parties) Appointed

January 3, 1941

Premier

JOHAN WILHELM RANGELL (National Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1939 (for three years but later postponed until 1944)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HÄKKILÄ (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	85
Agrarian	56
National Coalition	25
Swedish People's	18
Patriotic National Movement	8
National Progressive	6
Small Farmers	2
Total.	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The present members of the cabinet with their party affiliations are: Johan Wilhelm Rangell (Prime Minister — National Progressive), Rolf J. Witting (Minister for Foreign Affairs — Independent), Oskari Lehtonen (Minister of Justice — Agrarian), Toivo Horelli (Minister of the Interior — National Coalition), Rudolf Walden (Minister of Defense — Independent), Väinö A. Tanner (Minister of Finance — Social Democrat), William Kalliokoski (Minister of Agriculture — Agrarian), Toivo Ikonen (Assistant Minister of Agriculture — Agrarian), Antti Kukkonen (Minister of Education — Agrarian),

Väinö V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works — Social Democrat), Vilho Annala (Assistant Minister of Communications and Public Works — Patriotic National), Uuno K. Takki (Minister of Trade and Industry — Social Democrat), K. A. Fagerholm (Minister for Social Affairs — Social Democrat), Henrik Ramsay (Minister of Supply — Swedish People's) and Siivo Kantala (Assistant Minister of Supply — Independent).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d International.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (Minister of Finance), A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party), J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, V. Salovaara (Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (formerly Minister of Finance), Sylvi-Kyllikki Kilpi. *Diet Group:* P. Salmenoja and O. Reinikainen (Chairmen of Diet Group), H. Aattela and J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Lehtokoski (Treasurer, Diet Group), Hilma Koivulahti-Lehto, V. Rantala and T. Bryggari (Auditors, Diet Group), V. Hakila, V. Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry) and Aino Lehtokoski (Members of the Drafting Committee of the Diet Group).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: William Kalliokoski (Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Defense, Vice-Chairman), Uuno Hannula (formerly Minister of Education), Urho Kekkonen (formerly Minister of Interior), Tyko Reinikka (formerly Minister of Finance), Artturi Leinonen. *Diet Group:* J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen), S. Salo, J. Koivuranta and K. Määttä (Secretaries of Diet Group), E. Nurmesniemi (Treasurer, Diet Group), V. H. Kivioja and K. Määttä (Auditors, Diet Group). Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: Chairmen of Diet Group, 1st Secretary of Diet Group, A. Suurkonka, K. Kämäräinen, M. Miiikki, V. Kalliokoski, E. M. Tarkkanen, J. Leppälä, A. Junus and M. Tolpainen.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), Prof. Edwin Linkomies (Vice Chairman of Party), Dr. J. Jännes, O. G. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini, Dr. Arvi Vartiovaara. *Diet Group:* Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. Linkomies (Vice Chairman), A. Honka and E. Paavolainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), Kyllikki Pohjala (Treasurer, Diet Group), Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: K. Moilanen, P. Virkkunen and K. Soini.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Dr. Eirik Hornborg, Jan Gästrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping, and K. F. Nyman. *Diet Group:* Prof. R. Furuhielm (Chairman of Diet Group), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Ebba Östenson (Secretary of Diet Group) and C. O. Frietsch (Treasurer, Diet Group).

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Nationalist; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Assistant Minister of Communications and Public Works, Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, J. Nikkola. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), R. G. I. Kalliala (Secretary of Diet Group), P. Susitaival (Vice Secretary), Y. Saarinen (Treasurer, Diet Group).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party), L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice Chairman of Party), Johan Wilhelm Rangell (Premier), Bruno Sarlin, Mandi Hannula, Sakari Tuomioja (Treasurer). *Diet Group:* S. Heiniö (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Ketonen (Secretary and Treasurer, Diet Group).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	Niilo Vapaavuori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	Lauri Aho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori)	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku)	Swedish People's.	Sigurd Portin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku)	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyn-ninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Suomen Kuvalehti	Popular non-political weekly.	Ilmari Turja (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swed-ish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly)	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Valtion Tiedotuslaitos	Official.	Heikki Reenpää (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST)	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

I. CONTINENTAL FRANCE

Temporary seat of Government: Vichy

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

Chief of State

MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PÉTAÏN

Appointed by National Assembly at Vichy on July 10, 1940

Chief of Government

PIERRE LAVAL

Appointed April 18, 1942

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1875 was abrogated by the National Assembly which convened at Vichy and voted the following Constitutional Law:

Single Article — The National Assembly grants all power to the Government of the Republic, under the authority and the signature of Marshal Pétain, with a view to promulgation, through one or more acts, of a new constitution for the French State. This constitution shall guarantee the rights of work, family, and native country.

It shall be ratified by the Nation and applied by the Assemblies which it shall create.

The present Constitutional Law, passed and adopted by the National Assembly, shall be executed as a statute of the State.

Done at Vichy, July 10, 1940

By the President of the Republic:

ALBERT LEBRUN.

Marshal of France, President of the Council:

PH. PÉTAÏN.

In accordance with this Constitutional Law, the motto of the French State is now "Travail, Famille, Patrie," although the old motto, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité" has never been officially given up.

In accordance with this Law, and pending the enactment of a new constitution, the administrative and political reorganization of France is carried out by Constitutional Acts, twelve of which have been promulgated by Marshal Pétain, Chief of the French State, bearing the numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4 (modified three times by Acts 4bis, 4ter, 4quater), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Constitutional Act No. 1

We, Philippe Pétain, Marshal of France,

By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,

Declare that we assume the functions of Chief of the French State.

Therefore, we decree:

Article 2 of the Constitutional Law of February 25, 1875, shall be repealed. [The text of this article is as follows: "The President of the Republic shall be elected through majority vote by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies convened in National Assembly. He shall be chosen for seven years. He shall be reëligible."]

Constitutional Act No. 2

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — § 1 — The Chief of the French State shall have plenary governmental powers. He shall appoint and remove Ministers and Secretaries of State, who shall be responsible only to him.

§ 2 — He shall in ministerial council exercise legislative power:

1. Until the formation of new Assemblies;

2. After such formation, in case of foreign tension or of grave internal crisis, upon his decision alone and in the same form. In the same circumstances, he shall have power to decree all stipulations of a budgetary and fiscal nature.

§ 3 — He shall promulgate the laws and see to their execution.

§ 4 — He shall fill all civil and military positions for which no other method of choice has been provided by law.

§ 5 — He shall command the armed forces.

§ 6 — He shall have the right of pardon and amnesty.

§ 7 — Envoys and ambassadors of foreign powers shall be accredited to him.

§ 8 — He shall have power to declare martial law in one or more parts of the land.

§ 9 — He shall not have power to declare war without the previous assent of the Legislative Assemblies.

Article 2 — There shall be repealed all stipulations of the Constitutional Laws of February 24, 1875, February 25, 1875, and July 16, 1875, inconsistent with the present act. [This refers, for the most part, to various provisions vesting similar powers in the President of the Republic.]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 3

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall continue to exist until there shall have been formed the Assemblies provided by the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940.

Article 2 — The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall be Adjourned until further order.

They shall hereafter be convened only on call of the Chief of the State.

Article 3 — Article 1 of the Constitutional Law of July 16, 1875 shall be repealed. [The text of this article is as follows: "The Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall be convened each year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous call shall be made by the President of the Republic. The two Chambers shall be called into session at least five months each year. The session of one shall begin and end at the same time as that of the other."]

Done at Vichy, July 11, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 4

(See page 66 for explanation of modifications in this Act governing the succession for Chief of State.)

Constitutional Act No. 5

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — Article 9 of the Law of February 24, 1875 (1) and Article 12 of the Law of July 16, 1875 (2) shall be repealed.

Article 2 — A Supreme Court of Justice shall be set up of which the organization, competence and procedure shall be regulated by a law. (3)

Done at Vichy, July 30, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

[(1) — The text of this article is as follows: "The Senate may be set up as a court of justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State."

(2) — This article reads as follows: "The President of the Republic may be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies and may be tried only by the Senate. The ministers may be impeached by the Chamber of Deputies for offenses committed in the performance of their duties. In this case they shall be tried by the Senate. The Senate may be constituted into a court of justice, by a decree of the President of the Republic issued in the Council of Ministers, to try all persons accused of attempts upon the safety of the State. If proceedings should have been begun in the regular courts, the decree convening the Senate may be issued at any time before the granting of a discharge. A law shall determine the method of procedure for the accusation, trial and judgment."

(3) — The law referred to was a decree of the same date setting up a court to try officials of all classes for crimes, misdemeanors or betrayal of duty in connection with the exercise of their functions, and all persons charged with attacks against the security of the State or crimes connected therewith. It may sit in secret session "whenever the public interest calls for it."]

Constitutional Act No. 6

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Single article: In cases calling for the disqualification of a Senator or a Deputy, this disqualification shall be enforced by a decree issued at the suggestion of the Minister of Justice and Privy Seal or the Minister of the Interior.

Done at Vichy, December 1, 1940.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 7

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
By authority of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940,
Decree:

Article 1 — The Secretaries of State, high dignitaries and high officials of State shall take an oath before the Chief of State. They shall swear fidelity to his person, and pledge themselves to discharge their duties for the good of the State in accordance with the rules of honor and of honesty.

Article 2 — The Secretaries of State, high dignitaries and high officials of State are personally responsible to the Chief of State. This responsibility involves their persons and property.

Article 3 — In case one of them should betray his duties, the Chief of State, after an inquiry whose procedure he shall prescribe, may pronounce any civil reparation and of the following, any fines or punishments, which may be either temporary or permanent:

Deprivation of political rights.

Confinement in residence under guard in France or the colonies.

Administrative internment.

Detention in a fortified citadel.

Article 4 — The sanctions which may be taken by virtue of the preceding article will not prevent prosecution that may be taken by regular legal process for crimes or infractions which may have been committed by the same person.

Article 5 — Articles 3 and 4 of the present act are applicable to former Ministers, high dignitaries and high officials who have held office within the past ten years.

Done at Vichy, January 27, 1941.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 8

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
In view of the Constitutional Law of July 10, 1940:
Decree:

No one can be admitted to service in the army unless he takes the oath of fidelity to the Chief of State.

The formula of the oath is the following:

"I swear fidelity to the person of the Chief of State, promising to obey him in everything he asks of me for the good of the service and the success of the arms of France."

Done at Vichy, the 14th of August 1941.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 9 deals with the necessity for magistrates to take an oath of fidelity to the Chief of State, and No. 10 deals with extension of this necessity to civil servants of all kinds.

Constitutional Act No. 11

We, Marshal of France, Chief of the French State,
In view of Constitutional Act No. 2 of July 11, 1940,
Decree:

Single Article: Actual direction of the internal and foreign policy of France will be assumed by the Chief of Government, named by the Chief of State and responsible to him.

The Chief of Government will present his ministers for the approval of the Chief of State; he will be responsible to him for his undertakings and his acts.

Done at Vichy, April 18, 1942.

PH. PÉTAIN.

Constitutional Act No. 12
(Text not available; see below)

By Constitutional Act No. 4quater, dated February 10, 1941, Admiral Jean François Darlan was designated successor to Marshal Pétain as Chief of State in the event that the Marshal was unable to fulfill the duties of his office. Should anything prevent Admiral Darlan as the Marshal's successor from

exercising control as Chief of State, the Council of Ministers was to assume power until the Admiral's successor was named by a majority vote. Constitutional Act No. 4^{quater} repealed No. 4^{ter} which in turn had repealed No. 4^{bis} and No. 4.

On April 18, 1942, under Constitutional Act No. 11, Marshal Pétain designated Pierre Laval (dropped from the Government in December, 1940) as Chief of Government, a new office created by the Act. M. Laval became Vice-President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs once more, and in addition to these posts allotted to himself the Ministries of Information and Interior. Admiral Darlan, who remained the designated successor to Marshal Pétain, retired from the Council of Ministers but was named Commander of the land, sea, and air forces, with the right to attend cabinet meetings affecting the services under his command.

This general arrangement prevailed until September 26, 1942. At that time Chief of Government Laval ousted the Secretary of State for the Vice-Presidency of the Council in charge of Franco-German relations, and assumed the office himself. The number of Secretaries of State attached to the office of Chief of Government was reduced by decree on September 27, 1942, from four to two. The two Secretaries designated by the decree as remaining at their posts were Fernand de Brinon, Ambassador of France, maintaining relations with Germany in Paris, and Admiral Charles Platon.

On November 18, 1942, another change took place in the Vichy government. After Admiral Darlan had broken with the Vichy régime, Chief of Government Laval was given power to make laws and issue decrees on the basis of his signature alone. This authority was granted by Constitutional Act No. 12, dated November 18, 1942, which also stated that in the event of the permanent incapacity of the Chief of State the Cabinet was to appoint a successor within a month by a majority vote. Constitutional Act No. 4^{quater} naming Admiral Darlan as the Marshal's successor was repealed. Late in November, 1942, Marshal Pétain assumed Admiral Darlan's post as Commander-in-Chief of the land, sea, and air forces.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament, elected in April, 1936 for four years and prolonged for two years just before the war, was not at once legally dissolved by Pétain. Senators and Deputies received a provisional compensation amounting to approximately half their normal compensation up to June 1, 1942, when Parliament passed out of existence.

Whereas it is difficult to speculate as to the plans of the French Government regarding the organization of the legislative power, it is essential to remember that the basic constitutional law of July 10, 1940, mentions the "Assemblies which the new Constitution shall create," and that Constitutional Act No. 2 gives the legislative power to the Chief of State only "until the formation of new Assemblies."

Pending the enactment of the new Constitution and the setting up of the new assemblies mentioned above, a new body referred to as the "Conseil National," or National Advisory Council, was created by a law of January 22, 1941, to act provisionally as an advisory body to the Chief of State. Its function and work were defined and regulated by a law and a decree dated March 22, 1941.

On October 2, 1942, the Vichy Government announced that the Council, which at one time had a membership of 195, would be completely reorganized "with a view to establishing contact between the Government and the population through the intermediary of local and national representatives."

THE CABINET

After several modifications, the governmental reorganization, under way since July, 1940, was fixed more definitely by a Law of February 10, 1941, modified on February 23, June 9, and August 11, 1941, and April 18, 1942. This law states that a certain number of Secretaries of State designated by subsequent decrees shall enjoy the rank and prerogatives of Ministers. Each of these Ministers shall coördinate and supervise the work of a certain number of Secretaries of State. One of the Ministers is appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

The "Council of Ministers" is presided over by the Chief of State or, in his absence, by the Vice-President of the Council. Secretaries of State may be asked to attend when necessary. The "Council of Cabinet" is composed of all the Ministers and Secretaries of State sitting together under the presidency of the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

After various cabinet shakeups, which took place on February 23, July 18, and August 11, 1941, April 18, September 11, September 27, and November 18, 1942, the present "Government" is composed of 17 "Secretaries of State," of whom only 6 also have the rank of "Minister." These 6 "Minister-Secretaries-of-State" are:

PIERRE LAVAL, Chief of Government, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Information

JOSEPH BARTHELEMY, Minister of Justice and Privy Seal

PIERRE CATHALA, Minister of National Economy and Finances

MAX BONNAFOUS, Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply

LUCIEN ROMIER, Minister of State in charge of activities for the National Council; attached without portfolio to Marshal Pétain

ABEL BONNARD, Minister of National Education

[After Admiral Darlan's break with Vichy, Marshal Pétain assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the land, sea, and air forces, acting through the Secretaries of State for War, Navy, and Aviation.]

The 9 Secretaries of State, whose activities are supervised by various Ministers, are:

ROBERT BOSQUET (Police)

GEORGE HILAIRE (Internal Administration)

ADMIRAL JEAN MARIE ABRIAL (Navy)

DR. RAYMOND GRASSET (Family and Health)

GENERAL EUGÈNE BRIDOUX (War)

GENERAL JANNEKEYN (Aviation)

JULES BREVIE (Colonies)

HUBERT LAGARDELLE (Labor)

JEAN BICHELONNE (Industrial Production and Communications)

Two Secretaries of State are attached to the Chief of Government. They are:

FERNAND DE BRINON, Ambassador of France, maintaining relations with Germany in Paris

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES PLATON

In addition to the Ministers and Secretaries of State, Marshal Pétain appointed, on February 24, 1941, two Delegates-General who were responsible to him and who enjoyed the rank and prerogatives of Ministers since they

sat with the Council of Ministers while in Vichy. One of them was GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, who resigned as Delegate-General for North Africa in November, 1941. This post was then abolished. The other appointee was JACQUES BARNAUD, Delegate-General for Franco-German Economic Relations.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Although no actual, official ban was placed upon political parties, most of them have practically withdrawn from the political scene. Two laws of July 18 and August 11, 1941 have subjected any gathering, either public or private, to a special authorization granted by the Ministry of the Interior.

The Communist Party, previously dissolved by a decree of September 26, 1939, is still banned and its reported underground activities cause many arrests and round-ups.

The Socialist Party seems to be scarcely articulate, with its leader, Léon Blum, arrested. Two of its former prominent members, Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse, who founded a newspaper called *L'Effort* in which their cry was "The Socialist party is dead but socialism remains alive," have since adopted a pro-Vichy attitude.

The Radical Socialist party is in abeyance.

The Parti Social Français, Colonel de La Rocque's party, changed its name to Progrès Social Français.

Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party seems to be still alive, with strong anti-British and anti-semitic leanings.

Marcel Déat, who for some time was out of active politics, has taken over the publication of *L'Oeuvre*, a former Radical-Socialist organ, in which he urges a single-party system.

Monarchist adherents seem to enjoy a certain degree of popularity and in some cases support Marshal Pétain's government.

As to the middle-of-the-road and conservative parties, little is known about their present activity.

Besides these "tendencies," two new political bodies were created to organize the political life of the country. One of them, the Comité de Rassemblement National was set up by the government to form organizations supporting the new régime throughout the country. It was composed of "forty men of thought and action," headed by Henry du Moulin de la Barthète, chief of the civil cabinet of Marshal Pétain; and later by Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt. It is now understood that this party has fallen apart. The other body, sponsored by Marcel Déat and Jacques Doriot, was formed in Paris under the name of Rassemblement National Populaire to support a policy of all-out collaboration with Germany. In October, 1942, Déat proposed to widen the base of this group and change it to the Front Révolutionnaire National.

THE SUPREME COURT

By an act of July 30, 1940, published in the *Journal Officiel* of July 31, 1940 under the heading "Constitutional Act No. 5," a Supreme Court of Justice has been created as a permanent body to pass judgment upon such ministers or high officials as have failed in their duty, particularly during the events that brought about the passage from peace to war prior to September, 1939, and upon all individuals guilty of attempts against the security of the State.

The body thus created is vested with the functions hitherto occasionally exercised by the French Senate. [Article 9 of the Constitutional Law of February 24, 1875, now repealed, read as follows: "The Senate may be set up as a Court of Justice to try either the President of the Republic or the Ministers

and to take cognizance of attacks committed against the security of the State.”]

The Supreme Court of Justice is composed of one president, one vice-president, five regular members and three substitutes. Except for the president, who is *de jure* the president of the “Chambre Criminelle de la Cour de Cassation,” the highest French Civil and Criminal Court, its members are appointed for life.

The Supreme Court is summoned by an order of the Council of Ministers, which also decrees who shall be judged and for what reasons, which can date as far back as ten years. The defendant can be assisted by a lawyer and the trials are public, except when the Court considers it advisable to sit in camera.

PRESS

At the time of the evacuation of Paris in June, 1940, all Paris newspapers ceased to appear in Paris and many of them went to the provinces. Many of the Paris newspapers, as well as the principal magazines, are still being published in provincial centers.

The following Paris newspapers are now published in the provinces:

Le Figaro, Lyon, (L. Romier)
 Paris-Soir, Lyon, (J. Prouvost)
 Le Journal des Débats, Clermont-Ferrand, (E. de Nalèche)
 L'Action Française, Lyon, (Ch. Maurras)
 L'Effort (Socialist), (Paul Faure and Charles Spinasse) (new)
 Le Journal, Lyon, (Guimier)
 Le Petit Journal, Clermont-Ferrand, (de la Rocque)
 Le Jour-Echo de Paris, Marseille (F. Laurent)
 Le Croix, Limoges, (P. Feron-Vrau)

Following the German occupation of Paris many newspapers reappeared there under German control:

Le Petit Parisien, (J. Dupuy)
 L'Oeuvre, (Marcel Déat)
 Paris-Soir, (no connection with former paper, H. Saison)
 Le Matin, (Bunau-Varilla)
 La France au Travail, (Ch. Dieudonne) (new)
 Le Cri du Peuple, (Jacques-Doriot)
 Emancipation Nationale, (weekly, Doriot)
 Les Nouveaux Temps, (Jean Luchaire)
 Aujourd'hui, (Georges Suarez)
 France Socialiste, (new, collaborationist)

The following provincial newspapers continue to be published:

Le Moniteur du Puy de Dôme, Clermont-Ferrand, (P. Laval)
 Le Nouvelliste de Lyon, Lyon, (R. Rambaud)
 Le Progrès, Lyon, (L. Delaroché)
 Le Courrier du Centre, Limoges
 La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux, (R. Chapon)
 La Dépêche de Toulouse, Toulouse
 L'Eclaireur de Nice, Nice
 La France de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, (Astier)
 Le Petit Dauphinois, Grenoble, (Besson)
 L'Echo du Nord, Lille, (Dubar)
 Le Petit Marseillais, Marseille, (G. Bourrageas)
 Le Petit Provençal, Marseille, (V. Delpuech)

The following weeklies, semi-monthly, and monthly publications are being published:

L'Illustration, Paris, (Bashet)
 La Gerbe, Paris, (A. de Chateaubriand) (new)

Le Fait, Paris, (Drieu de la Rochelle) (new)
 Le Pilon, Paris, (de Lestandi) (new)
 La Terre Française, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
 Le Reveil du Peuple, Clermont-Ferrand (new)
 Cité Nouvelle, (Lyon) (new)
 Gringoire, Marseille
 Ric et Rac, Clermont-Ferrand
 Journal de la Femme, Clermont-Ferrand
 Candide, Clermont-Ferrand
 La Revue des Deux Mondes, Royat
 La Revue Universelle, Vichy

NEWS AGENCIES

Office Français d'Information Official.
 (formerly Havas)
 Agence Fournier
 Inter-France Features.

Henri Mouchet (*Dir.*)
 Edouard de Vorney (*Dir.*)
 Dominique Sordet (*Dir.*)

On November 3, 1940, a Decree was promulgated revising the 1881 law on the freedom of the press. It provides sentences of from three months to two years and fines ranging from 100 to 3,000 francs for "offending the Chief of State by publication of slurs or attacks" on him. Ordinary press misdemeanors were at the time removed from the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court and placed in the hands of correctional police courts. This applies particularly to articles inciting to riot, pillage, arson, murder or assault.

By a decree of November 3, 1940, the Havas News Agency passed under government financial control.

On December 20, 1940, the Vichy Government created the new Office of French Information to centralize all French news distribution, including the Havas Agency. In November 1942, the Washington and New York offices of the Havas Agency declared their independence from the Office of French Information.

II. POLITICAL GROUPS OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL FRANCE

A. THE FIGHTING FRENCH

Temporary Seat of Government: London

Head of Government

GENERAL CHARLES JOSEPH DE GAULLE

President, French National Committee

When France signed the armistice with Germany and Italy in 1940 General Charles de Gaulle, the French military representative in London, called upon his fellow countrymen to continue resistance. Individual Frenchmen and the governments of certain French overseas territories joined his forces.

On October 27, 1940 General de Gaulle issued a proclamation from Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa assuming authority over and leadership of French forces resisting the Axis. Under his authority the following ordinances were promulgated.

Ordinance No. 1

In the name of the French people and of the Empire,
We, General de Gaulle, Leader of the Free French,
Decree:

Article 1. — As long as it is impossible to constitute a French government and representation of the French people which are regular and independent of the enemy, the management of public affairs, in all the parts of the Empire liberated from the enemy's control, will be exercised on the basis of French legislation prior to June 23, 1940, in the following manner:

Article 2. — A Council of Defense of the Empire is set up; its mission is to maintain fidelity to France, to watch over external security and internal safety, to direct all economic activities and to uphold the moral cohesion of the populations of the Empire's territorial possessions.

Article 3. — Decisions are made by the Leader of the Free French after discussion, if there is need, with the Council of Defense of the Empire.

Article 4. — The Council of Defense of the Empire will provide for the constitution of bodies which will exercise the powers of jurisdiction normally devolving on the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Appeal and, eventually, the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 5. — The administrative powers normally devolving on the ministers are exercised by the directors of services appointed by the Leader of the Free French.

Article 6. — The seat of the Council of Defense of the Empire is where it is necessary for the best direction of the war.

Article 7. — All provisions contrary to the present ordinance are repealed.

Article 8. — The present ordinance will be promulgated in the Official Journal of the Empire, and, temporarily, in the Official Journal of French Equatorial Africa.

Done in Brazzaville on October 27, 1940.

Signed: C. DE GAULLE

Ordinance No. 2

In the name of the French people and of the Empire,
We, General de Gaulle, Leader of the Free French,
Decree:

Article 1. — The following are appointed members of the Council of Defense of the Empire instituted by ordinance No. 1 of October 27, 1940: General Catroux, Vice Admiral Muselier, General de Larminat, Governor Eboué, Governor Sautot, Surgeon-General Sicé, Professor Cassin, Reverend Father d'Argenlieu, Colonel Leclerc.

Article 2. — The present ordinance will be published in the Official Journal of the Empire and, temporarily, in the Official Journal of French Equatorial Africa.

Done at Brazzaville, October 27, 1940.

Signed: C. DE GAULLE

The Council of Defense of the Empire as now constituted is as follows: GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX, GENERAL RENÉ MARIE DE LARMINAT, GENERAL PAUL LEGENTILHOMME, SURGEON-GENERAL EUGÈNE SICÉ, GENERAL JACQUES LECLERC, REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGES THIERRY. D'ARGENLIEU, GOVERNOR FÉLIX EBOUÉ, GOVERNOR MONTCHAMP, GOVERNOR CAPAGORRY, GOVERNOR LOUIS BONVIN, COLONEL ORSELLI, and M. RENÉ CASSIN, Secretary of the Council.

On September 24, 1941, a French National Committee was set up with headquarters in London to serve as an executive and administrative agency for the Free French movement. (On July 14, 1942, the movement changed its name from Free French to Fighting French.) The National Committee is at present composed of the following:

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE, President of the Committee
 RENÉ PLEVEN, Vice-President of the Committee (Colonies and Foreign Affairs)
 ANDRÉ DIETHELM (Finance, Economy, and Merchant Marine)
 ANDRÉ PHILIP (Interior and Labor)
 JACQUES SOUSTELLE (Information)
 GENERAL PAUL LEGENTILHOMME (War)
 REAR-ADMIRAL PHILIPPE AUBOYNEAU (Navy)
 AIR-COMMODORE MARTIAL VALIN (Air)
 RENÉ CASSIN (Justice and Education)
 REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGES THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU (At large)
 GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX (At large)

Legislative powers are exercised by General de Gaulle, President of the Committee, by means of ordinances and after deliberation by the National Committee. Decrees taken in execution of these ordinances are signed by General de Gaulle and countersigned by one or several National Commissioners. The representatives of foreign powers are accredited to General de Gaulle, President of the Committee, by whom the representatives of Fighting France to foreign powers are appointed, and from whom they receive their credentials.

On September 24, a National Advisory Council also was formed. It was announced that this body was to act in a consultative capacity only, its members to be drawn from French organizations everywhere which were working for the liberation of France. The defense of Free (later, Fighting) French territories remained with the Council of Defense of the Empire.

The territories which have acknowledged the direct or indirect authority of the French National Committee are six times larger than France, covering an area of 1,396,658 square miles (exclusive of Syria and Lebanon) with a population of 10,451,000. They are as follows: Fighting French Africa (Middle Congo, Gabon, Chad, and the Cameroons under French Mandate); French possessions in the Pacific (New Caledonia, Oceania, Tahiti and its dependencies, and the condominium of the New Hebrides); French possessions in India; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Madagascar; Réunion; and French Somaliland. Since the armistice of July 9, 1941, signed between the Vichy Government and Great Britain, negotiations with Fighting France have terminated the mandates of Syria and the Lebanon. General Catroux collaborates with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson in the defense of these territories.

The following territories are at present under the Axis: Indo-China, small islands off the coast of Indo-China, and part of Tunisia. The status of French possessions in the Antarctic is unknown.

The status of Martinique, other French islands in the Caribbean, and French Guiana has been fixed by an agreement between the Government of the United States and Admiral Georges Robert.

French Newspapers and Magazines Published Abroad

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal Officiel de la France	London	French National Committee
Combattante (monthly)		
France (daily)	London	
La Marseillaise (weekly)	London	François Quilici (Ed.)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Volontaire (monthly)	London	
La France Libre (magazine; monthly)	London	André Labarthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pour la Victoire (weekly)	New York	Geneviève Tabouis (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voix de France (bi-monthly)	New York	Adolphe Demilly (<i>Ed.</i>)

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS

Several underground newspapers published in France signed an agreement with General de Gaulle in June 1942, formally acknowledging him as the leader of the forces of resistance in France. The three largest papers are: *Liberation*, a weekly in the former occupied zone and a monthly in the former unoccupied zone; *Franco-Tireur*, published monthly in the former unoccupied zone; and *Combat*, published monthly in the former unoccupied zone. Their total estimated direct circulation is about 185,000 copies. *Liberation* draws its readers from the Socialists, members of the French "syndicats," and workers. *Franco-Tireur* is a republican, anti-dictatorial paper. *Combat*, also published in North Africa, is read by army officers, civil servants, and middle-class elements faithful to the French Republic.

Other papers which signed the agreement include: *Bulletin D'Action Socialiste* and *Libre France*. Papers which did not sign the agreement but support General de Gaulle include: *Le Populaire*, *Le Coq Enchaîné*, and *Libérer et Fédérer*. Other papers now being published underground include: *L'Humanité*, *La Voix de Paris*, *Le Père Duchesne*, and *Cahiers du Témoignage Chrétien*.

B. THE FRENCH IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA

On November 7, 1942, American and British forces landed in North Africa, territory controlled by the Vichy Government. Admiral Darlan, at that time still a member of the Vichy Government and the designated successor to Marshal Pétain, was in Algiers. After resisting the Allied landings he offered his co-operation and ordered the French military and naval forces under his command to cease their resistance and to join in the fight against the Axis.

On December 1, 1942, the Admiral announced that he was assuming authority as Chief of State in French Africa. An Imperial Council was formed under his leadership consisting of Governor-General Auguste Noguès of Morocco, Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, Governor-General Yves Chatel of Algeria, General Jean Marie Bergeret, and General Henri Honoré Giraud. (On January 19, 1943, Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy Ambassador to the Argentine, replaced Governor-General Chatel.)

On December 24, 1942, Admiral Darlan was assassinated. His authority was assumed by General Giraud who had escaped from continental France to North Africa at the time of the Allied landings and had acted as commander of the French forces which rallied to the side of the United Nations. On December 27, 1942, General Giraud was elected by the Council as its President. General Alphonse Juin was added to the Council and named military commander in place of General Giraud.

The relations between the Fighting French Forces of General de Gaulle and the French in North Africa now being led by General Giraud are in the process of negotiation. An effort is being made to secure a unification of all French elements actively engaged in fighting alongside the United Nations.

At present, the territories acknowledging the authority of General Giraud through the Imperial Council are: Morocco, Algeria, French West Africa, and a part of Tunisia.

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 225,254 square miles (land area; October, 1938, estimate)

Population: 79,375,281 (May, 1939, estimate) (Including Austria and the Sudetenland, but excluding the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933; since reorganized several times

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Last elections March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938 and December 4, 1938

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 855*

* Including new Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

Parliament by the act of March 24, 1933 delegated its legislative power to the Nazi Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for another four years on January 30, 1937. It now has nominal consultative functions only.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent, and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes," 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No," 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian Government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution

(Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian Government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop (already then foreign minister) and Hess, declaring the Austrian Law, cited above, to be also a German Reich Law.

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite and Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the Reichstag election, there was, as usual, only the one National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

OTHER AGGRESSIONS

In October, 1938, as a result of the Munich Conference, an area of some 16,000 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory and a population of about 4,000,000 were added to Germany.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and took the newly independent state of Slovakia under the protection of Germany. (See Czechoslovakia, p. 42.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On April 9, 1940, German troops occupied Denmark and Norway. These countries are now under German control.

On May 10, 1940, German troops attacked Luxembourg, Belgium and The Netherlands. The European territories of these countries are now under German control. Subsequently Germany and Italy invaded France and are now in occupation of all French territory on the continent of Europe.

In April, 1941, German and Italian troops attacked Yugoslavia and Greece; those countries are now under German and Italian control.

In June, 1941, German troops attacked Soviet Russia. The territories which formerly comprised Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were wrested from the Russians and these together with a large area of European Russia are now in German hands.

The delimitations of territory and the administration of all these areas will not be settled until the end of the war.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. Hitler is Fuehrer of the Party. The National Socialist militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the Party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans have been eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which includes a large majority of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in one German State.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics, Reich Marshal), Martin Bormann (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister), Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Minister of the Interior), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Minister of Agriculture) [on "leave of absence," probably dismissed; Secretary of State Herbert Backe is Acting Minister], Dr. Otto Georg Thierack (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dörpmüller (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister without portfolio and Governor General of the Government General [Poland]), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walther Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the Reichbank), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of Prussian State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Artur Axmann (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office and Minister for the Occupied Territories in the East) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with the Government but not regarded as Nazi Party leaders are: Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Minister of State and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, a Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members now are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Martin Bormann, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coordinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Boersen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jünger (Ed.)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . . .		Fritz Lucke (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the SS.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>) Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt (Hamburg)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Dr. Giselher Wirsing (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Reich (weekly)	Sponsored by Propaganda Ministry; large circulation.	Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss (<i>Eds.</i>)
Der Stürmer (weekly)	Anti-Semitic organ.	Dr. Hans Baumgarten (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly).		Deutscher Verlag (<i>Pub.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte (monthly)	Study of war origins.	E. Mündler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europäische Revue (monthly)	Foreign politics.	Julius Streicher (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hochland (monthly)	Catholic.	Ernst Hiemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly)	Study of Eastern European questions.	Heinrich Freiherr von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . . .	Geographical.	August Bach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik		Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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AUSTRIAN PRESS

PUBLISHED IN VIENNA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Mildly sensational.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Serious; large circulation.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Steyrermuehl Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neuigkeits Weltblatt	Liberal Catholic.	Franz Mach (<i>Ed.</i>) August Kirsch (<i>Prop.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal.	Conservative; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	Hans Kerschbaum (<i>Ed.</i>) O. Loewenstein & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ladislau Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Neues Wiener Tageblatt . . .	Old established; large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Loebl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Strongly and authoritatively Roman Catholic.	Herold Komm. Ges. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Freidrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; sensational.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Gustav Canaval (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten.	Pan-German; anti-semitic.	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags, A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Leonhard Olscha (<i>Admin.</i>) Hans Mauthe (<i>Ed.</i>) "Der Tag" Verlags A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Vinzenz Ludwig Ostry (<i>Ed.</i>) Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Pseudo-democratic.	"Der Morgen" Verlags G. m. b. H. (<i>Prop.</i>) Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>) Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse (weekly)	Economic and financial.	E. H. Sommert Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Same control and policy as "Der Wiener Tag."	Paul Szemere (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>) Waldheim Eberle A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt . . (weekly)	Political, economic and financial.	Oesterr. Institut für Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>) Prof. Dr. Oskar Morgenstern (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Boersen Kurier . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) Aulic Councilor Felix Klezl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche . . Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten . (thrice monthly)	Economic and financial. Economic; liberal.	
Monatsberichte des Oesterreichischen Institutes für Konjunkturforschung . . (monthly)	Economic, trade cycles; covers international developments; emphasizes statistical data.	
Statistische Nachrichten . . (monthly)	Economic; statistical.	

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRIA

Grazer Tagespost (Graz) . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grazer Volksblatt (Graz) . .	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach Bischoeflicher Geistlicher Rat (<i>Ed.</i>) Monsignore Michal Paulitsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaerntner Tagblatt . . . (Klagenfurt)	Catholic; Clerical.	Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	
Linzer Volksblatt (Linz) . .	Catholic; Clerical	Hochw. Franz Baldinger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Linzer Tagespost (Linz) . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Ludwig Simkowsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiroler Anzeiger (Innsbruck)	Catholic; Clerical.	Franz Baldauf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Joseph Ernst Langhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Chronik (Salzburg)	Catholic; Clerical.	Reg. Rat Hochw. Fr. Leonhard Steinwender (<i>Ed.</i>) Hans Glaser (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Reinhold Glaser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Volksblatt . . . (Salzburg)	Anti-semitic.	Vorarlberger Pressverein (<i>Prop.</i>) Hochw. Georg Schelling (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Hans Naegele (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorarlberger Volksblatt . . (Bregenz)	Catholic; Clerical.	
Vorarlberger Tagblatt . . . (Bregenz)	Anti-semitic.	

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND*

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 47,098,000 (1936 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936
on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November, 1935; widened as National Govern-
ment to include Labor and Liberal opposition in
May, 1940

Prime Minister

WINSTON CHURCHILL (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SIMON (National Liberal)

Peers of the Royal Blood	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	28
Earls	128
Viscounts	87
Barons	475
Scottish Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	12
Archbishops	2
Bishops	24
<hr/>	
Total	795

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not definitely fixed. Present membership is divided as follows: 420 (Conservative); 63 (Liberal); 15 (Liberal National); 16 (Labour); 7 (National Labour); 1 (National); 1 (Independent); 240 (No party connections); 32 are minors. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

* See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 87.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, prolonged annually for a year in November, 1940, 1941 and 1942. 180 by-elections have been held since 1935.

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

*Parties and Leaders**Representation*

Government

Conservative (Winston Churchill)	366
Labour (C. R. Attlee)	168
Liberal National (Viscount Simon)	27
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	18
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	6
National	4

589

Opposition

Independent	22
Independent Labour (James Maxton)	3
Communist	1

26

Total 615

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. *Opposition* — Labour 8,325,491; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May, 1940, and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. The War Cabinet now comprises the following:

Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense), Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), C. R. Attlee (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister), Anthony Eden (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Leader of the House of Commons), Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of Production), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labor and National Service), Richard G. Casey (Minister of State) and Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security).

The following heads of Government Departments are not members of the Cabinet, although in peace time they would be in the Cabinet:

A. V. Alexander (Admiralty), R. S. Hudson (Agriculture and Fisheries), Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air), Sir Stafford Cripps (Aircraft Production), Col. Oliver Stanley (Colonies), A. Duff Cooper (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Lord Selborne (Economic Warfare), R. A. Butler (Education), Lord Woolton (Food), Major Gwilym Lloyd George (Fuel and Power), Ernest Brown (Health), Leopold Amery (India and Burma), Brendan Bracken (Information), Sir Donald Somervell (Attorney-General), James Reid (Lord Advocate), Sir David Maxwell Fyfe (Solicitor-General), Sir Thomas Murray (Solicitor-General for Scotland), Lord Simon (Lord Chancellor), Lord Cranborne (Lord Privy Seal), Sir William Jowitt (Paymaster General), Sir Walter

Womersley (Pensions), W. S. Morrison (Postmaster-General), Tom Johnston (Scotland), Sir Andrew Duncan (Supply), Hugh Dalton (Trade), Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir James Grigg (War), Lord Leathers (War Transport), Lord Portal (Works and Planning) and Lord Swinton (Minister Resident in West Africa).

This War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Coöperation with the governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man-power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Political Handbook.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

Leaders: Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defense), Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Oliver Lyttleton (Minister of Production), Oliver Stanley (Colonies), Sir Kingsley Wood (Chancellor of the Exchequer), W. S. Morrison (Postmaster General), Earl Winterton, R. A. Butler (Education), Major Thomas Lionel Dugdale (Chairman of Party Organization), R. S. Hudson (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Viscount Cranborne (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Swinton (Minister Resident in West Africa), A. Duff Cooper (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Marquess of Londonderry and Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Minister Resident in Washington for Supply).

LABOUR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

Labour is a full partner in the National Government, whose war aims it supports. It subscribes wholeheartedly to President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" and to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It seeks at home "planned production for common use" in order to provide full employment, to rebuild a better Britain, to provide social services to ensure adequate health, nutrition and care in old age for everybody, and to provide full educational opportunities for all. It holds that the future economic and social prosperity of British citizens is bound up with the prosperity of all peoples: therefore it will en-

deavour to promote a higher international standard of living. The Labour Party holds that in all Colonial territories the primary object of the administration must be the well-being, education and development of the native inhabitants, and their training in every possible way, so that they may be able in the shortest possible time to govern themselves. In the interim mineral and other resources should be operated as government concerns in trusteeship for the native community. Labour stands for Indian self-government. Labour holds that the aggressor nations, after military defeat, must be disarmed and kept disarmed; that the principle of collective security against aggression must be given its appropriate methods and institutions; that there must not be any attempt to impose a peace of revenge upon the defeated enemy countries, or terms which deprive them of the right to that well-being which is the due reward of capacity and energy exercised in a peaceful way for peaceful ends.

Leaders: C. R. Attlee (Deputy Prime Minister), Arthur Greenwood (Acting Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service), Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security), Lord Addison (Leader in the House of Lords), Hugh Dalton (President of the Board of Trade), A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), Tom Johnston (Secretary of State for Scotland), E. Shinwell, Lord Snell, W. Whiteley (Joint Chief Whip), David Grenfell, Ellen Wilkinson (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Security), P. J. Noel-Baker (Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury), George Ridley, James Walker, Harold Laski, Barbara Gould, George Dallas and J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party).

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Runciman, Ernest Brown (Minister of Health), Leslie Hore-Belisha (formerly Secretary for War), E. L. Burgin (formerly Minister of Supply), Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (Minister of Supply), Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, Lord Hutchinson of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lord Teviot.

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (High Commissioner in Canada), Earl de la Warr, Kenneth Lindsay and Harold Nicolson.

NATIONALS (not actually a party): Individual members support the government. They include Sir John Anderson (Lord President of the Council), Sir Andrew Duncan (Minister of Supply) and Sir James Grigg (War Secretary).

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. The Liberal Party joined the National Government in May, 1940.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and

neutrals will share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Minister for Air), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel, David Lloyd George, Major G. Lloyd George (Minister for Fuel and Power), Marquess of Crewe, Harcourt Johnstone (Secretary for Overseas Trade), Graham White and D. M. Foot.

Parties Opposing the Government

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating more direct advance toward socialism; opposed to war and political truce.

Leaders: James Maxton, J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and A. Fenner Brockway.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) of the House of Commons. Supports Government on War issues.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express 2,665,249 *	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald 1,750,000	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) Percy Cudlip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail 1,441,648	Independent.	Lord Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Prew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 837,185	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News 825,000	Independent.	Lord Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard 410,446	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Michael Foot (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Hargreaves Parkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>) A. G. Cole (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle 1,250,000	Liberal.	Daily News Ltd., L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening) 480,621	Liberal.	Sir Walter Layton (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Cranfield (<i>Ed.</i>)

* The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1941.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Times 195,936	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) J. G. Barrington-Ward (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Conservative.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative News- paper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling share- holder</i>) W. K. Andrews (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Daily Post (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	Allied Newspapers, Lord Kems- ley (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	T. C. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	W. Owen Mills (<i>Acting Editor- in-Chief</i>)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers. F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Cobham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph and Independent (Sheffield)	Conservative.	
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Associated Company of Allied Newspapers. W. Veitch (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	Associated Company and Allied Newspapers. C. B. Livingstone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Mail (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. W. D. Robieson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	

IV. PERIODICALS

Economist (weekly)	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Propri- etors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure edi- torial independence. Donald Tyerman (<i>Act. Ed.</i>) Kenneth Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Maj. Percy Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
News of the World (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Ivor Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
People (weekly on Sunday)	Independent.	Odhams Press (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Ainsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reynolds (weekly)	Cooperative.	W. R. Richardson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly)	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Drawbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	Hon. Esmond Harnsworth (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Charles Eade (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Graphic (weekly) . .	Independent.	Lord Kemsley Group (<i>Props.</i>) R. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) . . .	Conservative.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) D. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Pictorial (weekly) .	Independent.	Hugh Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly) . . .	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition . . .	Independent; Conservative.	J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Review . . .	Liberal.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
National Review (monthly) .	Imperialist; Conservative.	Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fortnightly Review	Independent.	W. Horsfall Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labour (monthly)	Labor.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	Trades Union Congress (<i>Pub.</i>) F. A. Voigt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Onlooker (monthly)	Conservative.	
United Empire (monthly) . .	Imperial.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
World Review (monthly) . . .	Independent.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economic Journal	Economic.	E. Hulton (<i>Ed.</i>)
(quarterly)		Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	Lord Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Leonard Woolf (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	Sir John Murray (<i>Ed.</i>) H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Sir Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	Owned jointly by the Press Association and the News- paper Proprietors Association. Ralph Deakin, W. R. Derwent, A. McLean Ewing, W. J. Haley, H. N. Heywood and R. J. Prew (<i>Dirs.</i>)

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast

Area: 5,450 sq. miles

Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

The Government of Northern Ireland was established in conformity with the provisions of the "Government of Ireland Act of 1920" (sometimes referred to as the Irish Home Rule Bill of 1920). This Act which was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1920 grants certain powers to the Government of Northern Ireland. The powers granted by this Act are comparable to those of a State in the American Federal Union. The Government consists of a Governor, who represents the King, a Cabinet and a legislative branch consisting of two houses or chambers, that is, a Senate and a House of Commons. The organization of the Government is almost identical to that of the Imperial Government in London.

In addition to the semi-independent status of the Government of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 elective members.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Appointed in 1922

Prime Minister

J. M. ANDREWS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Number of members 26

LOW CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Unionists	38
Nationalists	5
Labour	3
Independent Unionists	2
Independent Nationalist	1
Unofficial Unionist	1
Vacancies (Nationalist)	2

Total 52

THE CABINET

The composition of the cabinet is as follows: J. M. Andrews (Prime Minister). J. Milne Barbour (Finance), Sir Dawson Bates (Home Affairs), John F. Gordon (Labor), J. H. Robb (Education), Lord Glentoran (Agriculture), Sir Basil Brooke (Commerce) and William Grant (Public Security).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter . . .	Unionist.	Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>), W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.	W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Robert M. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Derry Standard (thrice weekly) (Londonderry)	Unionist.	Derry Standard, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Robert Kerkwood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. R. Hunt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner (Belfast)	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. P. O'Keeffe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard (Armagh)	Unionist.	Executors of late W. J. Greer (<i>Props.</i>)

GREECE*

Capital: Athens

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,200,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922
On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as the result of revolution, and a Republic was proclaimed on March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reëstablished on October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The King returned to Greece and resumed his rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Formed in Athens on April 21, 1941, and constituted in London, on September 24, 1941

Premier

E. J. TSOUDEROS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections, held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Mr. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office, and he secured authority to govern by decree until October 1936. Meanwhile, on August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. All laws have since been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties were abolished.

On October 28, 1940, General Metaxas rejected an Italian ultimatum, and Greece was invaded over the Albanian frontier. The Greek Army soon took the initiative and effectively repulsed the Italian attack, being in occupation of

* Greece was invaded by Germany in April, 1941. The King removed his government to Crete on April 23, 1941, thence to Egypt and finally to Great Britain, where he arrived on September 22, 1941.

one-third of Albania when Germany invaded Greece over the Bulgarian frontier on April 6, 1941. M. Koryzis, who succeeded to the Premiership on the death of General Metaxas on January 29, 1941, rejected the German ultimatum. German mechanized divisions, advancing rapidly from the North, occupied Salonica on April 9, and in spite of determined and fierce resistance from Greek and British and Imperial Forces which had been landed in Greece, entered Athens on April 27. An air-borne attack was launched on Crete on May 20; the King and the Greek Government — formed by M. Tsouderos on April 21st, 1941, after the death of M. Koryzis — escaped to Egypt, whence they proceeded via South Africa to Great Britain, arriving there on September 22, 1941.

The Greek Government has reorganized the Greek forces in the Middle East. Two Greek brigades, twenty-five light warships and units of the air force are fighting by the side of the Allies.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: E. J. Tsouderos (Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs), P. Canellopoulos (Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Defense), K. Varvaressos (Minister of Finance), S. Demetrakakis (Minister of Justice and Labor), General P. Nicolaides (Under-Secretary for Air and Army), Th. Agnides (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), A. Michalopoulos (Under-Secretary for Information), S. Theophanides (Under-Secretary for Shipping), Admiral E. Cavadias (Under-Secretary for Marine) and E. Tsellos (Under-Secretary for Public Assistance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is now under Axis domination.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. B. Botsis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	C. N. Economides (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstathiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyron (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(in French)	
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos (evening)	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Leon Bortolis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos	John Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Patras)	
Le Progrès (in French)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Makedonia	J. & G. Dellides (<i>Props.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Phôs	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)	
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	M. Ailianos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economica Nea (monthly)	Theo. Rozos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiaris (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Editor's Union	C. Moraitinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 3,283,209 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal Progressive)

Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943, and on September 11, 1941, until March 15, 1949

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931; reorganized February 15, 1937

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: LUIS F. MENDIZÁBAL (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 79

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Luis Mendi-zábal, Lic. Rafael Ordoñez Solís, Carlos E. Soto and General Mariano Serrano Muñoz.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection. Not active today.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church. Not active today.

PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city and Quetzaltenango.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette; founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Ricardo Peralta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Semi-official.	F. Hernandez de León (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proa	Independent.	Elsa de Barrios (<i>Dir.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,700,000 (1938 estimate)

President

ELIE LESCOT

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and
Deputies, on April 15, 1941, for five-year term
Assumed office May 15, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed May 15, 1941

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)

*Eleven Senators are elected: 4 for 6 years, 4 for
4 years, 3 for 2 years; ten are appointed by the
President.*

President: ALFRED NEMOURS

Number of members 21

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

*Entire new Chamber elected on December 15,
1940, for four-year term.*

President: THEOPHILE RICHARD

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed proportions of any importance.

The members of the Cabinet, called Secretaries of State, are: Vely Thebaud (Interior and Justice), Serge Léon Défly (Foreign Affairs and Religion), Maurice Dartigue (Agriculture, Labor and Public Instruction), Abel Lacroix (Finance and Commerce) and François Georges (Public Works).

There are four Under Secretaries of State as follows: Gontran Rouzier (Interior), Jacques Antoine (Foreign Affairs), Paul Cassagnol (Finance and Commerce) and Gérard Lescot (Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Stenio Vincent (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Fouchard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Lescot.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly)	Official.	Félix Bayard (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Lescot.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Phalange	Catholic organ.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Soir	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Gerard de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Area: 44,275 square miles

Population: 1,109,833 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933
for four-year term; in 1936 extended for a further six
years and in 1939 until January 1, 1949

Cabinet

Nationalist

Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Election of October 11, 1942. Assumed office December 5, 1942 for term ending
December 4, 1948*

President: DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) 45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936. It extended the term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The new Constitution established a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly who were practically all deputies were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December, 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January 1, 1949.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Foreign Relations and Development, Agriculture and Labor), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior) and Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament), Angel Zuñiga Huete (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Cronista	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista Tegucigalpa	Independent.	Alejandro Castro h., Jr. (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Diario Commercial. . . .	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras
(San Pedro Sula)		(<i>Prop.</i>)
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles (1939 estimate, excluding territories annexed since that date)

Population: 9,106,252 (1939 estimate, excluding populations annexed since that date)

(In January 1941, Hungary claimed an area of 61,728 sq. mi. and a population of 13,643,000)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

Cabinet

Party of Hungarian Life

Premier

NICHOLAS KALLAY

Appointed March 7, 1942

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

Constituted January, 1927 (partly reconstituted after terms of five years)

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉCHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of elected and appointed groups, such as: elected by counties and cities of the territory based on the treaty of Trianon, 76; elected by families with hereditary rights, of this same territory, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, of this same territory, 38; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, 3; church dignitaries and members appointed by the Regent, including representatives of the retrieved Upper Hungarian, Subcarpathian, and Transylvanian territories, 95; vacancies 17; total 278.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of May, 1939 (for five years)

Speaker: ANDREW TASNÁDY-NAGY
(Party of Hungarian Life)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Party of Hungarian Life	185
Arrowcross Party	42
Transylvanian Party	41
Rejuvenation Party	20
Independent Agrarian Party	13
United Christian Party	7
Group of Subcarpathian members	7
Social Democratic	5
Liberal Opposition	5
Right Opposition	2
People's Party	1
Independents	5
Total	333

Note: The government bloc in the Chamber includes: Hungarian Life — 185, Transylvanian Party — 41, Subcarpathian members — 7, United Christian — 7, total — 240. The Opposition of the Radical Right includes: Arrowcross — 42, Rejuvenation Party — 20, Right Opposition — 2, People's Party — 1, total — 65; the Opposition of the Left includes: Social Democratic — 5, Liberal — 5, total — 10; Moderate Opposition: Independent Agrarians — 13, Independents — 5, total — 18.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE: Successor of United Party and of National Union Party; comprises small landowners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Party; represents interest of all classes of society characterized by Christian national convictions. Favors social progress and agrarian reform aiming at multiplying independent small proprietors and, as a transitory state, of leaseholders. Intends gradual absorption of estates over 700 acres by laying claim on the surplus. Is eliminating Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. After democratic reestablishment of the Upper House of the Parliament the party introduced secret ballot which was formerly the rule only in towns; favors social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines tending towards a corporative system. Follows a *foreign policy* based on coöperation with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Leaders: Béla Lukacs (President of Party), Nicholas Kállay (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (Minister of Interior), Joseph Varga (Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Eugene Szinyei-Merse (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (Minister of Finance), General William Nagy (Minister of National Defense), Louis Szász (Minister for Supplies) and László Radocsay (Minister of Justice).

TRANSYLVANIAN PARTY: Represents the Transylvania territory retrieved by Hungary from Rumania by the arbitration decision of August 30, 1940; its members were selected from among the local leaders of the former Hungarian minority in Rumania by the government, in such way as to represent the various strata of the population and the different professions.

Leaders: Count George Bethlen (formerly leader of the Hungarian minority in Rumania) and Baron Daniel Bánffy (Minister of Agriculture).

ARROWCROSS PARTY: Bloc evolved by the merger of various factions standing on the basis of national socialism. Its program professes to be an adaptation of the national socialist principles to the Hungarian character and conditions; in *foreign policy* it aims at a Greater Hungary evolved on a federal basis, a wide autonomy to be granted to any nationality in the present territory of the country or in other former Hungarian territory joining voluntarily.

Leader: Francis Szálasi.

REJUVENATION PARTY: Evolved from radical dissenters of the Party of Hungarian Life and of the former Upper Hungarian Party merged with the former. Its program, political, social, economic, advocates reforms more radical than those contemplated by the Hungarian Life Party; leaning towards national socialism and occasional coöperation with the Arrowcross Party. In *foreign policy* advocates full support of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Leaders: Béla Imrédy and Andrew Jaross.

SUBCARPATHIAN GROUP: Represents the Subcarpathian territory annexed by Hungary in March, 1939, its members being selected from among local Hungarian and Ruthenian leaders by the government.

Leader: Andrew Brody.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy.

Advocates national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt (now in the United States).

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Has a general program similar to Catholic clericals with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party, followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Griger's group and of various non-partisan members.

Leader: Count John Zichy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d International. Advocated a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leader: Charles Peyer.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represented mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Habsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party.

Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Government.	John Makkai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pest	Pro-Government.	Akos Bakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Stephen Geréb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government.	Dr. Michael Kolosváry-Borcsa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Stephen Barankovics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Semi-official.	Paul Szvatko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Nemzet	Opposition; Christian conservative; Legitimist.	Gyula Hegedüs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; National Socialist.	Dr. Kálmán R. Ráttkay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung	Official organ of German ethnic group in Hungary; National Socialist.	Dr. George Goldschmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	George Ortlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hirlap	Liberal; independent.	Dr. Eugene Benda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Magyarság	Pro-Government; anti-Semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Lajos Pánczél (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szörtey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika . . .	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Erwin Szerelemhegyi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary; in English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda . . .	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 121,348 (1940 census)

Regent *

SVEINN BJÖRNSSON

Elected June 17th, 1941; reelected May 12, 1942,
for one-year term

Cabinet

Non-partisan

Appointed December, 1942

Premier

BJÖRN THÓRDARSON

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

President of the United Althing: HARALDUR GUDMUNDSSON (Labor)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Efri deild)

Election of October, 1942

Speaker: STEINGRÍMUR ADALSTEINSSON (Socialist-Communist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Independence	7
Progressive	5
Socialist-Communist	3
Labor	2

Total 17

LOWER CHAMBER
(Nedri deild)

Election of October, 1942

Speaker: JÓHANN TH. JÓSEFSSON (Independence)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Independence	13
Socialist-Communist	7
Labor	5
Progressive	10

Total 35

* German troops occupied Denmark in April, 1940 and all communication with Iceland was stopped; hence the King was unable to exercise his constitutional prerogative there. Because of this, the Althing by an act of April 10, 1940, authorized the Cabinet to exercise *ad interim* the royal prerogative and to direct the foreign affairs of the country entirely independent of Denmark. May 10, 1940, Iceland was occupied by British troops. On that occasion, the British Government declared that the Government of Iceland and its foreign representation would not be interfered with and the country would be evacuated as soon as peace was established. By three resolutions passed by the Althing, May 17, 1941, the political union with Denmark was *de facto* dissolved. Accordingly, the office of a Regent was established by a law of June 16, 1941; he is vested with the power formerly possessed by the King and is elected by the Althing for a one-year term until definitive decision is taken as to the form of government. Under an agreement between the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Iceland (afterwards ratified by the Althing), the country was occupied July 7, 1941, by United States troops in addition to the British troops already there; the latter, however, are supposed to be gradually withdrawn. The United States Government promised to give the country adequate military protection for the duration of the war and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the country; the troops are to be withdrawn at the end of the war, and recognition of the full independence of the country given.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (formerly Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (formerly Minister of Commerce) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

INDEPENDENCE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and severing the political union with Denmark. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Ólafur Thors (formerly Premier), Jakob Möller (formerly Minister of Finance) and Magnús Jónsson (M.P.).

LABOR PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Haraldur Gudmundsson (President of Parliament), Ásgeur Ásgeirsson (M.P., former Premier) and Stefán Jóh. Stefánsson (formerly Minister of Social Affairs).

SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates advanced socialism.

Leaders: Einar Olgeirsson and Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Members of Parliament).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýðubladid	Labor.	Stefán Pétursson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Thjóðviljinn	Communist.	Einar Olgeirsson and Sigfús Sigurhjartarson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Visir	Independence.	Kristján Gudlaugsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (tri-weekly)	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vörður (weekly) . .	Independence.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Frjáls verzlun (monthly) . .	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Capital: New Delhi

Area: 1,575,187 square miles (British India — 862,679; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 388,800,000 (1941 Census)

Sovereign

H. M. KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between
the Indian States and British India)

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW

Assumed office on April 18, 1936

British India: Governor-General's Executive Council

The Governor-General's Council in July, 1941 was expanded from seven to twelve Executive Members, and in July, 1942 was further expanded to fifteen Members, holding the following portfolios: War Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Defense Department; Education, Health and Lands Department; War Transport Department; Posts and Air Department; Supply Department; Law Department; Home Department; Information and Broadcasting Department; Commerce Department; Labour Department; Finance Department; Indians Overseas Department; and Civil Defense Department. Indians on the Council now outnumber Europeans 10 to 4, one seat being vacant. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolios of the External Affairs and Political Departments. Appointments are made by the Crown; members appointed from the Services must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but, as for the Governor-General himself, custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Indians Overseas member, Mr. M. S. Aney.

PARLIAMENT*

(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Council of State)
Five-year term

LOWER CHAMBER
(Legislative Assembly)
Three-year term

President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY
(Nominated by Governor-General)

President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM

Elected 34
Nominated 26
(Officials — 11, others — 15)

Elected 102†
Nominated 39
(Officials — 22, others — 17)

Total 60

Total. 141

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1937 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 56 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are three main political parties organized on an all-India basis, besides the European group which is organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India.

The first is the Congress Party, predominantly Hindu though including in its ranks members of other communities, with an ambitious economic and social program. The party demands immediate and complete independence for India.

The second party is the Muslim League, which represents a large proportion of political Muslims. It similarly demands immediate transference of power, subject to the safeguarding of Muslim rights, on the full protection of which it insists. It demands the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim State, Pakistan, in those Provinces where there is a Muslim majority.

The third party is the Hindu Mahasabha, composed mainly of orthodox Hindus. It supports the demand for immediate transference of power, but is opposed to any partitioning of India or the safeguarding of Muslim rights at the expense of the Hindus.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (President), Babu Rajendra Prasad and Bhulabhai Desai (Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly).

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leader and Permanent President:* M. A. Jinnah.

HINDU MAHASABHA. *Leaders:* V. D. Savarkar (President), Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* Sir John Richardson and L. C. Buss.

The National Liberal Federation has been growing numerically weaker in late years, but moderation in politics still extends over a considerable field outside its ranks. Leading Liberals are Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. M. R. Jayakar.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India beginning April 1, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief

Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in the Provinces where parliamentary government under the Act persists are:

ASSAM

Prime Minister: SIR MOHAMMED SAADULLAH

The Government is a non-Congress coalition under a Muslim Chief Minister.

BENGAL

Prime Minister: ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HUQ

The Government is a coalition Proja (or Peasants') Party and Hindu Mahasasha members, supported by Independent Hindus and Muslims.

PUNJAB

Prime Minister: MAJOR MULK KHIZR HYAT KHAN TIWANA

The Government is a coalition of Unionists, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Prime Minister: SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH

The Government is a coalition of the Muslim League Party and Hindu Independents.

ORISSA

Prime Minister: RAJA OF PARLAKIMED

The Government is a coalition of Hindu and Muslim Independents.

In the other Provinces (Bihar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, the North-West Frontier Province, and the United Provinces) the Congress Ministries resigned in October, 1939 in obedience to a resolution of the Congress Working Committee. This resolution was passed on the ground that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress Party's invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims, particularly in their application to India, was "unsatisfactory."

In these provinces, therefore, the administration is conducted under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governors, assisted by advisers chosen from the Civil Service. The Governors are:

Bihar: SIR THOMAS STEWART

Bombay: COL. DAVID COLVILLE (Governor-Designate)

Central Provinces: SIR HENRY TWYNAM

Madras: SIR ARTHUR HOPE

North-West Frontier Province: SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM

United Provinces: SIR MAURICE HALLETT

INDIAN STATES

The Indian States vary enormously in size and population. The most populous is Hyderabad State, with over 16,000,000 inhabitants: Kashmir State is a little larger in area but has only 4,000,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme are small States in Western India with only a few hundred inhabitants each. Government is by the personal rule of the Princes usually exercised by Executive Councils responsible to them alone. A number of States have representative institutions with more or less limited powers; these cannot, of course, compel the governments to resign but influence them by speeches, resolutions and votes. Cochin State, however, has a Minister chosen by the elected members of the Legislature from among themselves; he is responsible for his actions to the Legislature.

The Indian States as a body have a consultative institution of their own, the Chamber of Princes, which meets at New Delhi. Its functions are recommendatory and concern the Princes' rights.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of "Times of India."	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	Deshbandhu Publ. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. J. Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Pro-Congress.	"A.B.P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindusthan Standard (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	Ananda Bazar Patrika (<i>Prop.</i>) Hem Chandar Nag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Muslim owned; Christian edited; pro-Muslim League in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Pothan Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) I. M. Stephens (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dawn (Delhi)	New Muslim organ.	Founded by M. A. Jinnah.
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Pro-Congress.	G. D. Birla & others (<i>Prop.</i>) Devadas Gandhi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Pro-Congress.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British.	F. W. Bustin (<i>Actg. Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Pro-Congress.	Kali Nath Ray (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Herald (Lucknow)	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's paper.	K. Rama Rao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. B. Catley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Gopalan (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Weekly) (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Monthly) (Calcutta)	Nationalist; illustrated.	
Indian Review (Monthly) (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Monthly) (Patna)	Advanced Liberal.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Temporary Working Center: Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of States which seeks by international action the improvement of the conditions of labor, the raising of living standards and the furtherance of economic and social stability. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) a general Conference of the Members; (b) an International Labor Office and (c) a Governing Body of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Conference meets normally at least once a year and each State is entitled to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference usually take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 884 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Sixty-six Recommendations have been adopted.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The Governing Body has delegated to an Emergency Committee (selected from among its members) responsibility for assuring the continuation of the work of the Organization in case wartime conditions prevent the larger body from holding regular meetings.

The activities of the International Labor Organization have been altered to meet war conditions. For the first eight months of the war the Office continued to function in Geneva rendering service to both belligerent and neutral countries. By July, 1940 disruption of European communications and difficulties in holding further meetings in Switzerland necessitated the establishment of a working center elsewhere. With the agreement of the Canadian Government and on the invitation of McGill University an important part of the staff has been temporarily transferred to Montreal. At the same time the network of Branch Offices and national Correspondents in different Member countries has been strengthened so as to permit the maximum service possible in spite of a reduction in the central Office staff caused by diminished wartime income.

The Governing Body held its 90th Session in October, 1941 in New York City; this meeting was the first that it had been possible to convene since February, 1940. The Governing Body took a number of administrative decisions of considerable importance. Mr. Winant having resigned as Director in February, 1941 to become American Ambassador to Great Britain, the Governing Body confirmed Mr. Edward J. Phelan as Acting Director, expressing its "high appreciation" of his services; it named a new Emergency Committee with a composition designed to make possible the holding of meetings on either side of the Atlantic; it approved the budget for the year 1942 and established the program of work of the Organization as a whole.

Although it was not possible to hold the regular sessions of the International Labor Conference either in 1940 or 1941, a special Conference of the I.L.O. met in New York from October 27 to November 5, 1941, and closed its session with a meeting at the White House on November 6. Two hundred and eleven persons including 19 Cabinet Ministers, coming from all the continents and representing 35 different nations, took part in the meeting. Following a full debate based on a report "The I.L.O. and Reconstruction" presented by the Acting Director, and a series of documentary analyses concerned with "Methods of Collaboration between the Public Authorities, Employers' and Workers' Organizations" and "Wartime Developments in Government, Employer and Worker Collaboration," the Conference adopted a number of resolutions making clear the concrete purpose of the meeting and outlining the future program of work for the Organization as a whole, more especially in connection with post-war reconstruction.

The work of the International Labor Organization in 1942 was directed towards putting into effect the enlarged mandate confided to it by the 1941 New York Conference. Its activities have comprised, as part of a closely integrated war and post-war program: the holding of a series of meetings, including that of its Emergency Committee in London, the Joint Maritime Commission (also in London), the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago de Chile, and a number of Canada-United States meetings on labor supply problems in Montreal and New York; the furnishing of advice to a number of governments in connection with the development of social insurance legislation, housing policy, improvement and standardization of labor statistics, development of labor supply policy and the formulation of national reconstruction programs; and the preparation of a series of research studies carried out by the Office staff on many of the pressing war and post-war problems, as well as the continuation of a full series of periodical publications.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Acting Director

EDWARD J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed Deputy Director June, 1938
Appointed Acting Director November, 1941

Assistant Directors

LINDSAY ROGERS (U.S.A.). Appointed February, 1942
OSWALD STEIN (Czechoslovakia). Appointed September, 1942

IRAN (PERSIA)

Capital: Tehran
Area: 628,000 square miles
Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI

Born December 26, 1919

Succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father
Reza Shah Pahlevi on September 17, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed August 3, 1942

Premier

QAVAM SULTANEH

PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

Election of 1941 (for two years)

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no political parties in Persia today. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the ruler and his ministry.

PRESS

The following papers are published in the capital city, daily.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Z. Rahnama (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kushesh.	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Tehran.	In French.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Parcham	Founded in 1942.	S. A. Kasravi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mehr-e-Iran	Founded in 1941.	M. Movaqqur (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mardom	Founded in 1941.	Abbas Naraqui (<i>Ed.</i>)

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 143,000 square miles

Population: 4,500,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING FEISAL II

Born May 2, 1935; ascended throne April 5, 1939

Regent

PRINCE ABDUL ILLAH

Cabinet

Appointed October 1, 1941; reorganized October 8, 1942

Premier

GENERAL NURI PASHA ES-SAID

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was proclaimed an independent kingdom on August 23, 1921, when Feisal I was crowned king. Great Britain recognized the kingdom by the treaty of October 10, 1922, and assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq, the mandate was abolished and Iraq was admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. On April 4, 1941, Rashid Ali al-Gailani established a pro-Nazi government by a *coup d'état*. The Regent fled, but he returned at the end of May with British help.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present government to re-introduce a party system after making changes in the Constitution and Electoral Law. The death of King Ghazi in 1939, and the outbreak of war in Europe have delayed these reforms.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiqlal	Independent.
Al-Bilad	Pro-Government
Al-Iraq	Independent.
Al-Yom	Independent.
Az-Zaman	Pro-Government.
Iraq Times	Independent; in English and Arabic.

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,764 square miles

Population: 45,416,000 (1942 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of the Interior, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Commander-in-Chief of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "Supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime." The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (They now number two since two are already deceased.) (2) *Functional Members*, for the entire period of such functions: The President of the Senate; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Popular Culture, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the four Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated for a three-year term by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be re-appointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. The members in category (2) are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government who is also President of the Grand Council.

SENATE

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has

entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but at present there are some 535, exclusive of 7 royal princes of Savoy, members by hereditary right. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present government has a large majority in the Senate, although some Senators fail to take part in the voting of the extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What opposition exists is represented by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

CHAMBER OF FASCI AND CORPORATIONS

President: Count Dino Grandi (also Minister of Justice)

On March 23, 1939, King Victor Emmanuel formally inaugurated the new Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, which replaces the old Chamber of Deputies provided in the Italian Constitution of 1848.

The members of the new Chamber, who are no longer called deputies but "national councillors," are not elected; instead, they hold their seats *ex officio* because of their membership in one of the three following bodies: the Fascist Grand Council, the National Council of the Fascist Party, and the National Council of Corporations. The number of national councillors is around 700. All are appointed by, and can be removed by the Head of the Government. The nation is thus, in theory, represented by its professional, occupational and economic interests rather than by its geographical sub-divisions.

The Act governing the new Chamber provides that bills of a constitutional character, decree-laws promulgated by the Council of Ministers under authority of the Law of January 31, 1926 (No. 100), legislative measures of a general character, measures relating to the competence of the judiciary, and budget estimates and returns of the State and autonomous State organizations (which shall be presented by the Head of the Government), shall be voted upon by both the new Chamber and the Senate. Other measures may likewise be discussed and approved, provided previous authorization of the Head of the Government is obtained. In contrast with the old Chamber, secret voting has been discarded. Voting is by a show of hands, or by acclamation.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist Party were defined by the Grand Council in a constitution adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The constitution declares that the Fascist Party is a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. The Party supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928, admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); has entrusted the local government to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal. Independent labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by the officials of various national confederations, appointed and strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy* the Party is nationalist and expansionist. The Party is directed by the National Secretary, appointed by royal decree on proposal of the Head of the Government and having the rank of a Cabinet Minister, and the Provincial Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Aldó Vidussoni.

Mr. Mussolini is assisted by Count Galeazzo Ciano (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alessandro Pavolini (Minister for Popular Culture), Renato Ricci (Minister of Corporations), Count Dino Grandi (Minister of Grace and Justice), Paolo Thaon di Revel (Minister of Finance), Giuseppe Bottai (Minister of Education), Giuseppe Gorla (Minister of Public Works), Giuseppe Pareschi (Minister of Agriculture), Giovanni Host Venturi (Minister of Communications), Gen. Attilio Teruzzi (Minister of Italian Africa), Raffaello Riccardi (Minister of Foreign Trade) and General Ugo Cavallero (Chief of Staff).

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communiqué stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, Christian Democratic (Popolari), and socialist leaders are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	G. Buoninsegni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Guido Baroni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorgoux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegrafo (Leghorn)	Giovanni Ansaldo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini
	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (Trieste)	Rino Alessi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Bertuetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Milan) (weekly)		
La Voce d'Italia	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale</i>	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)	<i>d'Italia.</i>	
Meridiano di Roma	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Relazioni Internazionali	International affairs.	Vittorio Verale (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
La Difesa della Razza	Supports new Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(semi-monthly)		
Nuova-Antologia	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
(semi-monthly)		
Bibliografia Fascista	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Economia	Economic and sociological.	L. Livì, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
(monthly)		
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political.	Tomaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including Korea, Formosa and Karafuto)

Population: Japan proper, 73,114,308 (1940 census); Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwangtung Territory and Mandated Islands, 32,111,793 (1940 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed October 18, 1941

Premier

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO

PARLIAMENT (Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizoku-in)

Members for life — about 190; elected from and by special groups for seven years — 220

President: COUNT YORINAGA MATSUDAIRA

Number of members 410

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shugi-in)

Election of April 30, 1942 (for four years)

Speaker: Tadahiko Okada

Number of members 466

THE NEW STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Although none of the already existent organs of constitutional government have been abolished, a revolutionary change in the operation and direction of governmental activities in Japan has taken place under an extra constitutional system known as the "new structure" which emerged during the last half of 1940 under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. The plan of the new structure was formulated by a committee appointed by Premier Prince Konoye and it envisages the establishment, through government impetus, of a totalitarian corporative state which will function alongside the framework of the old constitutional system.

It is still too early to discern clearly the ultimate form and applications of the new system. It is notable, nevertheless, in estimating the strength and vitality of the movement, to observe that one by one all the political parties, some of which had been in existence for half a century, have been voluntarily dissolved to clear the ground for the new structure. Impressive also is the response of the leading industries in approving a "plan for a New Economic System for the People" and a "Plan of an All-Japan Industrial Federation." Public service first, abandonment of "liberalistic profit seeking," and "spontaneous and autonomous formulation of economic policy" are the professed principles of the "New Economic Order." Likewise, in the rush of the people

to add their support, religious bodies, patriotic societies and numerous other manifestations of the cultural life of the nation are being unified in order that they may be controlled more easily by the State. A strongly military cabinet was appointed in October, 1941, shortly before Japan's attack on the United States and Great Britain.

The members of the present cabinet are: Lt. Gen. Hideki Tojo (Premier, Minister of War), Masayuki Tani (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Okinobu Kaya (Minister of Finance), Admiral Shigetaro Shimada (Minister of the Navy), Michiyo Iwamura (Minister of Justice), Dr. Kunihiro Hashida (Minister of Education), Hiroyasu Ino (Minister of Agriculture), Shinsuke Kishi (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Vice-Adm. Ken Terashima (Minister of Communications), Yoshiaki Hatta (Minister of Railways), Lt. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi (Minister of Public Welfare), Kazuo Aoki (Minister for Greater East Asia), Maj. Gen. Teichi Suzuki (Minister without Portfolio) and Lt. Gen. Kisaburo Ando (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Asahi Shimbun	Large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Seichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Advertiser . (Also incorporates <i>Japan Chronicle</i> and <i>Japan Mail</i> .)	English-language paper; Japanese owned and edited; organ of and subsidized by Foreign Office.	Toshi Go (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Nippon Sangyo Keizai . .	Commercial. Formerly <i>Chugai Shogyo Shimpō</i>	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Popular; large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Motosaburo Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Shimbun	Formed by merger of <i>Kokumin Shimbun</i> and <i>Miyako Shimbun</i> .	N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun .	Literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Pres.</i>) Yusai Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . (Hsincing, Manchuria)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchurian Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Toshio Ono (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hokkai Times (Sapporo, Hokkaido)	Leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Kiyobumi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Tanzo Shibuya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Shimbun (Kobe)	Large circulation in Kobe.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) Uichi Miyamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nagoya Shimbun (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Ipppei Mori (<i>Pres.</i>) Kissen Kobayashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boeki Shimpō .	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Takeo Noda (<i>Pres.</i>) Wakuzo Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Keijo, Chosen)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Tatsuo Mitearai (<i>Pres.</i>) Takeshi Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan . . (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha . . . (Japan Federated News Agency)	Official.	Inosuke Furuno (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which formed Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of all the Members of the League as a whole. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; provisions for the direction of certain international Bureaus, and the registration of international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Egypt	New Zealand
Afghanistan	Estonia	Norway
Albania	Finland	Panama
Argentina	France †	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Great Britain	Poland
Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Bolivia	Haiti	Siam (Thailand)
Bulgaria	India	South Africa (Union of)
Canada	Iraq	Sweden
China	Ireland (Eire)	Switzerland
Colombia	Latvia	Turkey
Cuba	Liberia	Uruguay
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Yugoslavia
Denmark	Luxemburg	
Dominican Republic	Mexico	
Ecuador	Netherlands	

† Gave notice, during 1941, of withdrawal from League to be effective two years from date of notification.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Italy *	Salvador *
Chile *	Japan *	San Marino
Costa Rica *	Liechtenstein	Sa'udi Arabia
Germany *	Monaco	Spain *
Guatemala *	Nicaragua *	United States
Honduras *	Paraguay *	U. S. S. R. †
Hungary *	Peru *	Venezuela *
Iceland	Rumania *	

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

† Expelled from the League on December 14, 1939.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three others have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Scandinavian group or the so-called ex-neutrals, to which Finland was added, and the Little Entente; and one was occupied by a member of the Near East group.

Changes in the composition of the Council require action both by the Council and the Assembly.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council met three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and held extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1940-1941

States Members

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. Some contributions have been made also by non-Member States and by private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1943 amounts to 11,388,376 Swiss francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Acting Secretary-General

SEÁN LESTER (Irish Free State). Nominated, September, 1940

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

DEPARTMENT I

(General Affairs — Reduction of Armaments, Mandates, Minorities, Intellectual Coöperation, Liaison)

Vacant

Mandates

Vacant

Minorities and Intellectual Coöperation

Vacant

DEPARTMENT II

(Economic, Financial and Transit Department)

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Director of the Department

Economic Relations

R. CHARRON (French). Appointed April, 1939

Communications and Transit Organizations

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav). Appointed April, 1939

DEPARTMENT III

(Health and Social Questions, Suppression of the Opium Traffic)

Vacant

Legal Section

Vacant

Information Section

Vacant

Treasury

S. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October 6, 1926

Direction of Personnel and Internal Administration

V. STENCEK (Czechoslovak). Appointed January, 1937

Central Section

Vacant

Secretariat of Permanent Control Opium Board

A. FELKIN (British). Appointed May, 1939

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Attached to Principal Officers

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934. *Director*
 E. H. R. VIGIER (French). Appointed February, 1938. *Chief of Section*

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael (appointed 1937)

PALESTINE: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

On September 16, 1941, Free French authorities proclaimed the independence of Syria, and on November 26, 1941, of Lebanon. The final status of these territories will not be determined until the end of the war.

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus

Area: 58,456 square miles

Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)

President: Sheik Tajeddine Hassani

Premier: Hassan Hakeen

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut

Area: 3,861 square miles

Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 800,000 (estimate)

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To GREAT BRITAIN (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 293,671 (1931 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 2,340,000 (1935 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles
Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles
Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)
Administrator: D. G. Conradie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles
Population: 54,778 (1936 census)
Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres
Population: 2,922 (1936 census)
Administrator: Commander R. C. Garsia (appointed 1933)

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles
Population: 505,000 (1936 census)
Administrator: Brig. Gen. W. R. McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles
Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute which was approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations and annexed to a Protocol of Signature of December 16, 1920, which was signed and ratified by fifty-one States.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, with the participation of certain States not represented in those bodies. The general election of judges which was scheduled for 1939 was postponed, and under a provision in the Statute of the Court the judges previously elected continue in office "until their places have been filled."

The Court is open to all States, and about five hundred international instruments provide for its jurisdiction; it may also give advisory opinions at the request of the Council or the Assembly of the League. Its expenses are met by special provision in the League budget, and by contributions by certain States not Members of the League. The Court has not met since February 1940. The offices of the President and Registrar are now maintained in Geneva.

Judges

(In order of precedence)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M. GUERRERO, President
(Salvadoran) | 4. M. FROMAGEOT (French) |
| 2. SIR CECIL HURST, Vice-President
(British) | 5. M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN
(Cuban) |
| 3. COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)* | 6. M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA
(Spanish) |

* Deceased.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 7. M. ANZILOTTI (Italian) | 12. M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese) |
| 8. M. URRUTIA (Colombian) † | 13. MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON
(American) |
| 9. M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian) | 14. M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian) |
| 10. M. VAN EYSINGA (Netherland) | 15. M. ERICH (Finnish) |
| 11. M. NAGAOKA (Japanese) † | |

Registrar

J. LÓPEZ OLIVÁN (Spanish)

CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD COURT, 1943

*Chamber for Summary Procedure*PRESIDENT GUERRERO
VICE-PRESIDENT HURSTJUDGE FROMAGEOT
JUDGE ANZILOTTI

Substitute Member

JUDGE DE VISSCHER

*Chamber for Labor Cases*VICE-PRESIDENT HURST
JUDGE ALTAMIRAJUDGE NEGULESCO
JUDGE HUDSON

Substitute Member

JUDGE VAN EYSINGA

*Chamber for Communications and Transit Cases*PRESIDENT GUERRERO
JUDGE FROMAGEOT
JUDGE ANZILOTTIJUDGE VAN EYSINGA
JUDGE CHENG

† Resigned in 1942.

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Elected May 7, 1935. Inaugurated January 6, 1936,
for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig)

Number of Members* 10

* All of True Whig Party.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Speaker: R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members* 21

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (General Secretary).

UNIT TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1935. Composed of dissatisfied True Whigs and majority of members of defunct People's Party. Opposed to True Whig foreign and internal policies. Pledged to uphold constitution without amendment, and existing treaties and contracts with foreign governments and individuals. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population, and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: Charles Dunbar Burgess King (formerly President), Abayomi Karna (formerly Justice of Supreme Court), Reginald A. Sherman (formerly Postmaster General) and S. David Coleman.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kla-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The African Nationalist . . .	Non-partisan.	R. C. Fredericks (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror . . .	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBOURG*

Capital: Luxembourg

Temporary Seats of Government: London, England, and Montreal, Canada

Area: 999 square miles

Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Right and Socialist)

Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PIERRE DUPONG (Right)

PARLIAMENT†

UPPER CHAMBER

(Conseil d'État)

Chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. The Conseil d'État enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

Number of members 15

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed by halves every three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Right)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	6
Other Parties	6

Total 55

By a law passed on August 29, 1939, full executive and legislative powers were given to the Grand Duchess and her Government for the duration of hostilities by unanimous vote of the Parliament.

The Members of the Cabinet are: Pierre Dupong (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

RIGHT PARTY: Advocated, together with all the other parties and the whole population of Luxembourg, maintenance of the independence of the country.

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces invaded Luxembourg in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that state.

The Grand Duchess and the members of the Cabinet went to France and after the collapse of France transferred the seat of the government to London and Montreal.

In August, 1942, Germany proclaimed the annexation of Luxembourg which resulted in wide protests and a general strike. The Reich retaliated by mass deportation of Luxembourgers.

† After the establishment of a German civil administration (August 7, 1940) the Nazi Gauleiter declared that Parliament was dissolved.

Supported the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Pierre Dupong (Premier and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier) and Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier).

SOCIALIST PARTY: In coalition with the Catholic Party after November, 1937, on the basis of a plan for collaboration, brought out by both the parties advocating social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare) and Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocated adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposed socialism.

Leaders: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg), and Marcel Cahen (Deputy).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: Adhered to the existing constitution.

Leader: Peter Prüm (Deputy, formerly Premier).

PRESS

After the invasion in May, 1940, all Luxembourg papers were suppressed and replaced by German Nazi-owned papers.

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City
Area: 763,944 square miles
Population: 19,844,517 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO
Elected July 7, 1940; assumed office December 1, 1940,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 1, 1940

PARLIAMENT (Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara de Senadores)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 171

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939. On December 2, 1940, Antonio Villalobos was elected President of the Party.

Presidential elections were held in July, 1940. General Manuel Avila Camacho, who was elected, was generally referred to as the "official" candidate for he was backed by the Mexican Revolutionary Party, the only national party in Mexico. He was also supported by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He was opposed by General Juan Andreu Almazan who ran as an independent backed by the P. R. U. N.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Miguel Aleman (Minister of Government), Eduardo Suarez (Minister of Finance), Ignacio Garcia Tellez (Minister of Labor), Octavio Vejar Vasquez (Minister of Education), Dr. Gustavo Baz (Minister of Public Welfare), General Heriberto Jara (Minister of the Navy), Dr. Ezequiel Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Lazaro Cárdenas

(Minister of National Defense), Marte R. Gomez (Minister of Agriculture), Francisco Xavier Gaxiola (Minister of National Economy), Dr. Javier Rojo Gomez (Chief of the Federal District), Dr. Victor Fernandez Manero (Minister of Public Health), Fernando Foglio (Head of Agrarian Department), Isidro Candia (Head of Department of Indian Affairs), Dr. Jose Aguilar y Maya (Attorney General), General Maximino Avila Camacho (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Jesus Gonzalez Gallo (Secretary to the President) and General Salvador S. Sanchez (Chief of the President's Staff).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletin Financiero	Financial.	J. A. Perez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Nacional.	Official organ of the government.	Raul Noriega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Ignacio F. Herrerias (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Popular	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Alejandro Carrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Luis Navarro (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario del Sureste (Merida)	Independent; conservative.	Humberto Mara y Lara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic Party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (Monterey)	Independent.	Martinez Celio (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna (Tampico)	Labor organ.	Eduardo Martinez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion (Torreón)	Independent.	R. Guerrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (Torreón)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Dictamen	Conservative.	Juhan Malpica (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	R. H. Llergo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>El Universal</i> . Gonzalo de la Parra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly) .	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> . Manuel Horta (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS*

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area in 1939: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)

Population: 9,000,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social Democratic Labor and Liberal Democratic)

Appointed August 9, 1939; several changes since

Premier

PROF. DR. P. S. GERBRANDY (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

(As composed prior to invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

Parties	Representation
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist Movement	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of May, 1937 (for four years)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAIK (Catholic)

Parties	Representation
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist Movement	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4
Total	100

The Cabinet is now composed as follows: P. S. Gerbrandy (Prime Minister), J. W. Albarda (Waterways and Communications), J. R. M. van Angeren (Justice), H. van Boeyen (General Affairs), G. Bolkestein (Education, Arts

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded the Netherlands in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that State. On May 13, 1940, the Queen of the Netherlands and all members of the Cabinet left the country, transferring the seat of the Netherlands Government to London. This Netherlands Government in London rules all the territories of the Kingdom outside Europe by Royal Decree. On May 29, 1940, Dr. Seyss-Inquart assumed office at the Hague as Reich Commissar for the Netherlands with supreme authority over the civilian population.

According to a Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, the German controlled territory of this Kingdom in Europe is considered enemy territory until the occupation ends.

and Sciences), J. van den Broek (Finance), J. T. Furstner (Navy), P. M. Kerstens (Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Agriculture and Fisheries), E. N. van Kleffens (Foreign Affairs), O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (War), H. J. van Mook (Overseas Territories), J. van den Tempel (Social Affairs) and E. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynen and Pangaran Ario Soejono (Without Portfolio).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Included nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favored a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; based its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aimed at the restoration of corporations, for state interference in economic life and for protection. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with the League, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (formerly Minister of Colonies), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. L. N. Deckers (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aimed at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, reduction of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Public Works), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Combated the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stood for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urged maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favored strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Dr. H. Colijn (President of Party), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. S. Gerbrandy (Premier) favors this Party.

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. It favored a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, Minister of Finance and Minister of General Affairs), H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber),

Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber), Dr. A. A. van Rhyn (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and H. van Boeyen (Minister of Home Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: Stood for full individual and religious liberty, represented varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated unrestricted free trade, and favored democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; sought reduction of taxation, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Dr. Dirk Fock (formerly Minister of State), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (formerly Minister of Waterways, Member of Lower Chamber), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. G. A. Boon (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represented a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; included many intellectuals. Advocated equal representation of employer and employee in management, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekees (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favored abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state, and imitated German Nazi party under whose guidance the movement worked. In *foreign policy* opposed League of Nations and favored close coöperation with Germany.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert ("Head" of the Movement), Dr. A. J. van Vessem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d International.

Leaders: P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber), Roestam Effendi and D. Wijnkoop (Members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

(The press is now under German control. During 1941 many newspapers ceased publication because of paper shortage.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. N. Planten (<i>Dir.</i>) W. Hoogterp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Standaard (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlugt (<i>Dir.</i>)
Telegraaf (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. J. W. Boerigter and L. J. Stolkhempter (<i>Dir.</i>)
Het Volk (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Y. G. van der Veen (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. S. W. Goedhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) F. de Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	Dr. H. de Bloeme (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Huyts (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad . . . (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	J. den Nobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly) Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	National-Socialist. Economic, financial, and industrial.	H. Reydon (<i>Ed.</i>) Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economische Voorlichting . (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	D. C. M. Bauduin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrijzinning-Democrat . . . (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vry Nederland (London, England) (weekly)	Publication of Netherlands Government-in-Exile. Only Non-Nazi controlled Dutch paper.	Netherlands Publishing Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Knickerbocker Weekly, "The Netherlands" (New York, U. S. A.) . . . (weekly)	In Dutch and English.	Albert Balink and Jay Bradley (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gids (monthly) (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. H. T. Colenbrander (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) . . . (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on cooperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	Dr. Colyn (<i>Dir.</i>)

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES *

Capital: Batavia

Area: 735,267 square miles

Population: 70,476,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

*Governor-General*JONKHEER DR. A. W. L. TJARDA VAN STARKENBORGH
STACHOUWER

Appointed June 1, 1936

The general administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of an advisory character (a vice-president and four to six members), the "Raad van Indië."

The Governor-General, the Vice-President, and the members of the Raad van Indië are appointed by the Crown.

There are eight departments of general administration: War, Navy, Internal Affairs, Justice, Education and Public Worship, Economic Affairs, Traffic and Water Supply and Finance. Each is headed by a Director who is responsible to the Governor-General.

The Governor General shares his authority with the "Volksraad" or House of Assembly. The House numbers 60 members, of whom 30 are Indonesians, 25 Dutch and 5 non-indigenous Orientals (Chinese and Arabs). Of the Indonesian members 20 are elected, of the Dutch members also 20 and of the non-indigenous Orientals 3, while the remainder are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Council. These appointed members represent racial, religious and other minorities who are not numerous enough to be represented by election.

The House has co-legislative and co-budgetary powers, as well as all other parliamentary rights. Proposals are introduced by the Government and defended by the heads of the various Departments, acting as the Governor-General's representatives. According to the Constitution of the Netherlands East Indies, in cases where agreement cannot be reached between the Government and the Assembly, such cases can be brought up for arbitration by the Home Government in Holland under the control of Parliament.

About 1925 a reform of the administration took place in Java and Madura. These islands have been divided into three autonomous provinces under Governors and subdivided into residencies governed by Residents. The residencies

* When on December 7, 1941, Japan launched her attack upon Pearl Harbor, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Netherlands East Indies, together with the United States of America and Great Britain, declared war on Japan. After the fall of Singapore, the Japanese forces were turned against the Netherlands East Indies, and after a short but heroic battle the Archipelago — apart from certain districts in outlying islands — were occupied by the Japanese. On March 8, 1942, the Japanese General Imamura, C.i.C. of the Japanese forces in Java, took over authority in that island, while the island of Sumatra was annexed to Malaya, and Borneo was made into a separate administrative unit, both under the authority of the Japanese military commanders in those areas.

Part of the Dutch and Indonesian forces which defended Java and the other islands succeeded in escaping to Australia from where they are participating in the struggle to liberate the overseas territories of the Netherlands Kingdom in the Pacific from Japanese domination.

are subdivided into autonomous regencies, each in charge of a native Regent. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants under the Regents. To the native states (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta being the most important among them) Governors are appointed, who, with their staff, take care of the relations between the government and the self-governing princes. The outer Islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Ambionia, Timor and a part of New Guinea are the most important) are divided into three areas under Governors, and subdivided into seventeen residencies, governed by Residents.

PARTIES AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

- CHRISTELIJKE STAATKUNDIGE PARTIJ: *Leader*, Dr. C. C. van Helsdingen.
 CHUNG HWA HUI: *Leader*, H. H. Kan.
 INDISCHE KATHOLIEKE PARTIJ: *Leader*, P. A. Kerstens.
 INDO-EUROPEESCH VERBOND: *Leader*, Ir. E. D. Wermuth.
 NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ASSOCIATIE PARTIJ (Politiek-Economische Bond):
Leader, B. Roep.
 PAGOEJOEBAN PASOENDAN: *Leader*, R. Otto Iskander di Nata.
 PARTAI INDONESIA RAJA: *Leader*, K. R. H. M. Woerjaningrat.
 PERHIMPOENAN PEGAWAI BESTUUR BOEMIPOETRA: *Leader*, R. A. A. I.
 Tirta-Koesoemo.
 PERHIMPOENAN POLITIEK KATHOLIEK DI INDONESIA: *Leader*, T. J. Kasimo.
 VADERLANDSCHE CLUB: *Leader*, H. J. van Holst Pellekaan.
 VEREENIGING AMBTENAREN BY HET BINNENLANDSCH BESTUUR: *Leader*,
 A. J. G. Hens.
 PARTAI PERSATOEAN INDONESIA: *Leader*, Muhammed Yamin.
 PARTAI ISLAM INDONESIA: *Leader*, R. Wiwoho Poerbohadidjojo.

Between Christmas and New Year 1939 a Congress was held of the "Ga-boengan Politiek Indonesia" (Political Indonesian Federation) and at that time there was organized the permanent "Kongres Rajat Indonesia" (Peoples Indonesian Congress). A great number of political parties and trade unions were federated under this latter "Congress." On September 13 and 14, 1941, this Congress was dissolved and a new "Madjelis Rajat Indonesia" (Indonesian Peoples Assembly) was organized, which consisted of the representatives of the above named organizations and some additional ones. This Assembly composed the affiliation of all important Indonesian political and economic organizations. Its aim was the welfare of the Indonesian people; its foundation democracy; its ideal an Indonesian parliament; its work-plan the holding of large meetings to discuss aims and actions. Membership was open to all political, social and economic Indonesian organizations and to such non-Indonesian ones as would be approved by the Assembly.

PRESS

(The press is now under Japanese control and since the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies not a single Dutch paper has been published.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Javasche Courant Official, twice weekly. (Batavia)	
Java-Bode	N. Metzelaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)	Dr. C. A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	N. Metzelaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)	W. Belonje (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bataviasch Nieuwsblad (Batavia)	G. Molenaar (<i>Dir.</i>) J. Versteegh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Preangerbode (Bandoeng)	A. W. van Ramshorst (<i>Dir.</i>) G. Sluimers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Locomotief (Semarang)	A. W. van Ramshorst (<i>Dir.</i>) W. A. van Goudoever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Soerabajasch Handelsblad (Soerabaja)	W. Kolling (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deli Courant (Medan)	Wm. S. B. Klooster (<i>Dir. & Ed.</i>)
Sumatra Post (Medan)	A. P. Varekamp (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Besnard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sumatra Bode (Padang)	
Makasaarsche Courant (Makassar)	

II. NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

A. SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo
Area: 54,291 square miles
Population: 183,730 (1941 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

PROF. DR. J. C. KIELSTRA
Appointed August 16, 1933

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a Governor, assisted by an advisory council consisting of a Vice-President, and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The "States" of Surinam (15 members) form the representative body of the overseas territory: 10 of the members are elected and 5 are appointed by the Governor for a period of four years.

The country is divided into six districts, each under a commissioner.

PRESS

Gouvernements-Administratieblad	Official; twice weekly.
De West	Three times weekly.
Suriname	Twice weekly.
De Surinamer	Twice weekly.

B. CURAÇAO

Capital: Willemstad
Area: 403 square miles
Population: 109,592 (1941 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

P. A. KASTEEL

Appointed May 19, 1942

The Governor is assisted by a council, composed of a Vice-President and three members, all nominated by the Crown. The "States" of the territory of Curaçao consist of 15 members: 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. The different islands (Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustace, Saba) are — except Curaçao — under officials called Gezaghebbers, nominated by the Governor.

PRESS

Amigoe di Curaçao	Catholic; Spanish.
(Willemstad)	
Prensa	Spanish and English.
Beurs en Nieuwsberichten	Dutch.
Curacaosche Volkskrant	Dutch.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 152,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 289,588 (1935 census) — Newfoundland: 284,872; Labrador: 4,716

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term
which has been extended through 1943

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods (Public Utilities), Ira Wild (Finance), P. D. H. Dunn (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, H. A. Winter (Home Affairs and Education), L. E. Emerson (Justice and Defense) and Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fishermen-Workers Tribune .	Labor.	O. L. Vardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grand Falls Advertiser (weekly) (Grand Falls) . . .	Serves industrial communities around Grand Falls.	M. Blackmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	W. B. Temple (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	A. R. Granger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,652,384, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR CYRIL NEWALL

Assumed office February 10, 1941

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Reorganized April 30, 1940, and January, 1941

Prime Minister

PETER FRASER (Labor)

Appointed April 30, 1940

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years

Speaker: MARK FAGAN (Labor)

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of October 15, 1938 (for three years; extended in 1941 because of war)

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Democratic Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	51
National	25
Independent	2
Democratic Labor	2

Present number of members . . 37 Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes), at the General Election of November 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the reserve bank and the mortgage corporation (the latter under the title of the State Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas

and (if necessary) at home; adjusting farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into all industries where economically possible; a minimum basic wage for all workers over the age of 21 years; and compulsory unionization of all workers. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression; the building of new highways, etc. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936.

The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939. The act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances. In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the preceding three years.

The Labor Party has unqualifiedly supported the United Kingdom in the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand entered the hostilities on September 3, 1939. A declaration of war on Japan was made on December 9, 1941. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, extension of state marketing powers to include all commodities, lengthening of the work week, and a strike ban.

A War Cabinet of five including three Cabinet Ministers and two Opposition (National Party) members was formed to deal only with war policy and administration. In July, 1942, the Prime Minister announced a National War Administration and the War Cabinet was increased to thirteen, six of whom were oppositionists. On October 1, 1942, four of the oppositionists resigned and their duties were taken over by the remaining members. The present members of the War Cabinet are: Peter Fraser (Chairman), M. F. Jones (Defense), D. G. Sullivan (Supply), Joseph G. Coates (Armed Forces and War Coördination), Adam Hamilton (Associate Minister of Supply and Minister of War Expenditure), James J. O'Brien (Transport), Arthur H. Nordmeyer (Health), P. K. Paikea (Maori War Effort), A. McLagan (Industrial Man Power and National Service), Robert Semple (Public Works), David Wilson (Civil Defense) and J. G. Barclay (Primary War Production). Messrs. Joseph G. Coates and Adam Hamilton are former oppositionists.

Leaders: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance, Customs and Stamp Duties, appointed first Minister from New Zealand to the United States in December, 1941), Mark Fagan (Speaker of the Legislative Council), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General, Minister of Justice and Education), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Social Security), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works, Railways, Housing and Rehabilitation), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Supply, Commerce and Industries), J. G. Barclay (Minister of Agriculture and Marketing), F. Langstone (Minister of External Affairs, Cook Islands and Lands), A. H. Nordmeyer (Minister of Health), P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines, Labor, and Postmaster General), M. F. Jones (Minister of Defense), David Wilson (Minister of Broadcasting and Immigration), P. K. Paikea (Minister of Native Affairs) and James Roberts (President of Labor Party).

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) Parties joined in 1931 to cope with the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as one party. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget and deal with unemployment, reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a conservative form of the Labor Party program, advocating "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government.

Leaders: S. G. Holland (Leader of Party), Adam Hamilton (Member of War Cabinet, former Party Leader), George W. Forbes (formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (Member of War Cabinet, formerly Prime Minister), J. Hargest, W. A. Bodkin, W. G. Broadfoot, Sir Apirana Ngata and Frederick W. Doidge. (Adam Hamilton and J. Gordon Coates refused to leave the War Cabinet in 1942 despite the party's decision to withdraw from the Government).

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: The Democratic Labor Party was formed in April, 1940, after a split in the ranks of the Labor Party caused by the defection of leftish elements led by J. A. Lee, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and W. E. Barnard, Speaker of the House. The aims of the Party include complete control by the government of currency and credit, establishment of a debt-free currency to the extent of unutilized productive capacity, State control of prices, revision of the national debt, diversification of primary industry and expansion of manufactures, and extension of existing social services and social security benefits. The party platform also expresses full support of New Zealand's participation in the war, and advocates friendly diplomatic measures to strengthen the Dominion's position as a nation in the Pacific Ocean area.

Leaders: John A. Lee and W. E. Barnard.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent National; established in 1865.	J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mgr. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	R. M. Hacket (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun	National.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	National.	Hugo Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
John A. Lee's Weekly	Democratic Labor.	J. A. Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 51,660 square miles
Population: 1,380,000 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Reëlected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1939, and inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term (although the new Constitution adopted by the same Assembly provides for a six-year term)

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

President: Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	12	Liberal	26
Nationalist Conservative . . .	3	Nationalist Conservative . . .	9
Traditionalist Conservative . .	1	Traditionalist Conservative . .	7
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	16	Total	42

* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (former President), Enoc Aguado (Deputy, former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Mariano Argüello Vargas (Minister of Foreign Relations), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Interior), J. Ramón Sevilla (Minister of Finance and Public Credit), Captain Benjamín Argüello, G.N. (Minister of War), Dr. Gerónimo Ramírez Brown (Minister of Public Instruction and Physical Education), Juan Ignacio Gonzalez (Minister of Public Works), José María Zelaya C. (Minister of Agriculture), Colonel Luis Manuel DeBayle, G.N. (Director General of Public Health), Captain Carlos Zelaya, G.N. (Minister of National District), José Benito Ramírez (Private Secretary to the President) and Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes (former Minister of Foreign Relations).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

Leaders: José Solórzano Díaz, Gabry Rivas and Dr. Juan José Martínez.

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Dr. Julio C. Quintana V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Nueva Prensa	Nationalist-Conservative.	Juan García Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Información	Conservative.	Santiago Zúñiga P. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
El Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
El Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
El Cronista	Liberal.	Enrique Mayorga Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
La Voz del Atlantico	Conservative.	Fernando García O. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

National Coalition

Appointed as Labor Government March 20, 1935; reorganized
as Coalition in June, 1940

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian); A. MOAN (Labor)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

NERI VALEN (Liberal); P. THORVIK (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social Reform Party	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

Shortly before midnight on April 8th Norway was attacked by German naval forces, and early on April 9, 1940, the German Minister in Norway presented the Norwegian Government with a list of demands which, if they had

been agreed to, would have reduced Norway to another Nazi puppet state. Among other things, the Germans sought approval of their plan to occupy strategic points in Norway. The demands were immediately rejected. Shortly afterwards, on the same day, Oslo was attacked by air, and German troops landed by sea and air. The Norwegians resisted; open warfare continued on Norwegian soil for 62 days.

The evening of April 9 Major Vidkun Quisling, supported by the Germans, proclaimed the formation of a new Norwegian Government in Oslo. The legal Government, accompanied by King Haakon, had meanwhile left Oslo, and on the same day the Storting assembled at Hamar and Elverum. At this meeting the Nygaardsvold Government was given an unanimous vote of confidence; it was further agreed to extend the Government by including in it representatives from other major political parties, so as to give it a more national basis. Accordingly, the Government was subsequently increased to fifteen members, with the following parties represented: the Labor Party, the Conservative Party ("The Right"), the Liberal Party ("The Left"), and the Agrarian Party.

Before the Storting adjourned it instructed the Government to continue the war against Germany, even from outside Norway's boundaries, if necessary. On June 10, 1940, after the evacuation of all Allied troops from Norway, King Haakon and the Nygaardsvold Government, acting in accordance with the Storting's instructions, left Norway to establish themselves in England. There they have effectively carried on the war; under their direction the vast Norwegian merchant marine has been utilized to the full for the Allied cause, and the Royal Norwegian Army, Navy and Air Force have been reorganized, re-equipped, trained and put into the fight.

The Government set up by Quisling on April 9, 1940, proved highly unpopular and lasted only a few days. The sudden prominence given the already despised and distrusted Quisling incensed the Norwegian public, and proved an important factor in crystallizing the opposition to the Germans.

The short-lived Quisling Government was succeeded by a so-called "Administrative Council," composed of loyal Norwegians, who were trying to make the best out of a bad situation. During the summer and autumn of 1940 several futile efforts were made by the Germans to form a Norwegian "Government" that might have the semblance of permanency. On September 25, 1940, Reichskommissar Josef Terboven — who, as Hitler's personal representative, had been installed as Administrator of Norway on April 24 — dismissed the Administrative Council and appointed thirteen "Constituted Ministers" to assist him in conducting the various branches of the administration. The Constituted Ministers never assembled as a Government. This arrangement continued until February 1, 1942, when Quisling, who had been restricted to the role of national leader of his Nasjonal Samling party, was ceremoniously promoted to the position of "Minister President." He was given a cabinet consisting of the thirteen Constituted Ministers, the word "Constituted" now being dropped from their titles. Quisling, however, remained subjected to the orders of Terboven.

The members of the Cabinet, now in London, are: Johan Nygaardsvold (Prime Minister), Trygve Lie (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hans Ystgaard (Minister of Agriculture), Nils Hjeltnet (Minister for Church and Education), Oscar Torp (Minister of Defense), S. Stöstad (Minister for Social Work), Terje Wold (Minister of Justice), Olav Hindahl (Minister of Public Works), Paul Hartmann (Minister of Finance), Arne Sunde (Minister of Shipping), Anders Frihagen (Minister of Supply and Reconstruction) and Major Sven Nilsen and Anders Fjellstad (Ministers without Portfolio).

PRESS

Since the German invasion the entire Norwegian press has been controlled by Germans. Many papers have stopped publication and most of them have changed editors and editorial staffs. The data listed below, therefore, represents the situation at the time of the invasion. Quisling's party took over the leading Labor Party paper, *Arbeiderbladet*, and the official organ of his party, *Frilt Folk*, is now printed on its presses and published on its premises. The leading news agency, "Norsk Telegrambyraa," in Oslo is also under Nazi control, with a new staff. Leading members of the old staff who left Oslo on the day of the invasion have re-established "Norsk Telegrambyraa" in London, where it is now in operation in connection with the Norwegian Government's administration. A bi-weekly Norwegian paper, *Norsk Tidend*, is also being published in London.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeiderbladet	Labor.	Martin Tranmael (Ed.)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerlów and Werner Erichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (Ed.)
Nationen	Nazi tendencies.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)
Norges Handels— og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (Ed.)
Tidens Tegn	Independent.	J. Schanche Jonassen (Ed.)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen) .	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (Ed.)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen) .	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (Ed.)
Morgenavisen (Bergen) . .	Independent Liberal.	John H. Eriksen (Ed.)
Drammens Tidende	Conservative.	L. Sörensen (Ed.)
(Drammen)		
Fremtiden (Drammen) . . .	Labor.	H. Karlsen (Ed.)
Hamar Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (Ed.)
(Hamar)		
Stavanger Aftenblad	Liberal; influential.	
(Stavanger)		
Stavangeren (Stavanger) . .	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (Ed.)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim) .	Conservative.	H. Torp (Ed.)
Dagsposten (Trondheim) . .	Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (Ed.)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (Ed.)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S . .	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (Mgr.)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (Dir.)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen.	T. Kandahl (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyraa	Telegraph agency.	B. Knudsen (Mg. Dir.)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 631,637, excluding Canal Zone (1940 census)

President

RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA

Assumed office October 9, 1941, to replace Dr. Arnulfo Arias
whose term was to expire February 15, 1947

Presidential Designates

Three elected by National Assembly, September 5, 1940,
for two-year term, all of whom have since resigned

Cabinet

Appointed October 9, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 2, 1940 (for six years)

President: Elected monthly during four-month session beginning January 2
every other year

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Revolutionary	17
Democratic	6
National Liberal	5
United Liberal	2
Conservative	1
Colon Independent	1
Total	32

GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS

A change of government took place in Panama on October 9, 1941. On June 2, 1940, Dr. Arnulfo Arias had been elected President of Panama. Soon after he assumed office on October 1, 1940, he inaugurated a series of far-reaching governmental measures. He obtained the adoption of a new constitution, one of the provisions of which extended his term of office from four to six years. His régime became unpopular and at the end of his first year as President opposition reached a high pitch.

Early on the morning of October 7, 1941, Dr. Arnulfo Arias took a plane for Habana, Cuba, traveling incognito, under the name of A. Madrid. However, before departing, he had neglected to obtain permission from the Supreme Court or the National Assembly to leave the country, a requirement stipulated in the laws of the Republic. His absence was therefore declared unauthorized, and this fact opened the way for a change of government by constitutional procedure and without disorder.

According to the Constitution, in the absence of the President, the head of the government shall be the First, the Second, or the Third Vice President, in order, and in the absence of all three, the Cabinet shall elect one of its own members to exercise the presidency. When Arnulfo Arias left Panama, the First Vice President, José Pezet, could not be found; the Third Vice President, Aníbal Ríos, was in Lima where he was serving as Panamanian Minister to Peru; but the Second Vice President, Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Panamanian Minister to Mexico, happened to be in Panama City on leave, and on the morning of October 9, 1941, he officially assumed control of the Government of Panama and appointed a new Cabinet. Three hours later he resigned, and the Cabinet elected its ranking member, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, Minister of Government and Justice, to head the government. He immediately took oath of office before the Supreme Court. He retained the Cabinet which elected him and appointed his brother, Camilo de la Guardia, as Minister of Government and Justice. At that time, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia's title was not that of President, but "Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo" — the person charged with the Executive Power. However, on October 18, 1941, the Cabinet met and issued a resolution declaring that he was entitled to all the attributes of president, and from then on he carried the title of President of Panama. The First Vice President, José Pezet, resigned on October 11, 1941; and the Third Vice President, Aníbal Ríos D., resigned on December 13, 1941.

Shortly after President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia assumed office, all of the political parties in Panama offered him their adhesion and support, leaving, for the moment, no organized opposition.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Camilo de la Guardia (Minister of Government and Justice), Dr. Octavio Fábrega (Minister of Foreign Relations), José Antonio Sosa J. (Minister of Finance and Treasury), Ernesto B. Fábrega (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Víctor Florencio Goytía (Minister of Education) and Colonel Manuel Pino R. (Minister of Health and Public Works).

On the night of December 10, 1941, an extraordinary session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Panama unanimously voted a resolution declaring that a state of war existed between Japan and Panama. On December 12, 1942, Panama declared war upon Germany and Italy.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) José Isaac Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>)
Panama American . . .	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Pres. and Dir.</i>)
El Panamá-América . . .	(See above.)	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (evening) . . .	Liberal; founded in 1921.	Jephtha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mundo Gráfico (weekly) .	Non-political.	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. and Samuel Lewis, Jr. (<i>Dirs.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 321,000 square miles

Population: 1,100,000 (1941 estimate)

President

GENERAL HIGINIO MORÍNIGO

Designated Provisional President by Cabinet on September 7, 1940, following death of President Estigarribia; assumed full powers of President on November 30, 1940; in September, 1942, announced that he would continue in office for the 1943-48 term

Cabinet

Appointed November 25, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

On August 15, 1940, the new Constitution of President Estigarribia provided for the substitution of a Council of State for the Senate. This Council consists of the Cabinet and an equal number of persons nominated by the President; and the President's powers are in general very greatly increased. President Higinio Morínigo organized the Council of State in July, 1941; and it functions to approve Cabinet decisions, under the chairmanship of Archbishop Juan Sinforiano Bogarín. No elections have been held for the Chamber of Deputies, the former Chamber having been dissolved by President Estigarribia in February, 1940.

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President of Paraguay. He assumed office on February 19th.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15, Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new government promised to restore the Constitution of 1870, and to call elections. Congress met in October, 1938 for the first time since 1936, and thus took the first step back to constitutional government.

General José Félix Estigarribia was elected President on April 30, 1939. He was killed in an aeroplane accident on September 7, 1940. General Higinio Morínigo, who was Minister of War, was designated Provisional President by the Cabinet. On November 30, 1940, with the support of the army, he assumed full powers and by decree established a virtual dictatorship. President Morínigo has promulgated a new Constitution.

The members of the Cabinet are: Lieut. Col. Amanico Pampliega (Minister of Interior), Brig.-Gen. Vicente Machuca (Minister of War and Navy), Luís Argaña (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francisco Esculies (Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry), Anibal Delmas (Minister of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction), Rogelio Espinoza (Minister of Finance) and Dr. Gerardo Buonghermini (Minister of Public Works).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor. In 1942, this party was declared by the Government to be abolished.

Leaders: Dr. Geronimo Riat (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luís A. Riart, Modesto Guggiari, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (formerly Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Alejandro Marín Iglésias, Enrique Ayala, Afraím Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordón, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbietta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión and Luís Chase Sosa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections, but it has many adherents and is likely again to figure in national affairs.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Pedro Peña, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domaniczky, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luís Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morínigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva and H. Sánchez Quell.

FRANQUISTA MOVEMENT: The admirers of former President Franco are still numerous, and have coöperated with the present government at times. At present they are mainly in exile. Their program is rather socialistic and revolutionary.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Stefanich, Dr. Carlos Gardel, Col. Luís Irrazabal, Gomez Freire Esteves, Luís Freire Esteves, Anselmo Jover Peralta, Col. Camilo Recalde and Bernardino Caballero.

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city.
The press is under strict Government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El País	Artaza Hermanos
La Tribuna	Dr. Carlos A. Mersán
El Paraguayo	National Department (Pub.)
Informaciones	Artemis Vera (Ed.)

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 582,133 square miles (including 100,000 square miles formerly in dispute)

Population: 7,023,111 (1940 census)

President

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 8, 1939

President of the Cabinet

DR. ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939 **

President: IGNACIO A. BRANDARIZ

Number of members 48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939 **

President: DR. GERARDO BALBUENA

Number of members 140

* The Constitution was amended on September 26, 1940, providing that both Chambers shall be renewed every six years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have practically disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of younger intellectual and middle class followers denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections in which the Apra was defeated. In 1936 the Apra Party was declared by the National Electoral Board to be "an international organization" and was not allowed to have candidates in the October, 1939 elections.

Twelve political parties (practically all except the Apra and a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria) formed a coalition termed Concentración Nacional de Partidos, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency. The Frente Patriótico was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the Unión Revolucionaria, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates participating in the Presidential elections of October 22, 1939.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro (President of Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion), Dr. Ricardo de la Puente y Ganoza (Minister of Government and Police), Julio East (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Carlos Moreyra Paz Soldan (Minister of Industry and Public Works), Dr. Pedro Oliveira (Minister of Public Education),

Dr. Lino Cornejo (Minister of Justice and Labor), Dr. Constantino J. Carrvallo (Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance), General César A. de la Fuente (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Federico Diaz Dulanto (Minister of Marine), Benjamín Roca (Minister of Agriculture) and General Fernando Melgar (Minister of Aviation).

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: This party split into two wings for the October, 1939 elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilo Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate, Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It has favored a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: General Cirilo Ortega (Acting President of Party), Enrique B. Rubín, Carlos de la Puente, Manuel Diez Canseco and Luis A. Flores.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Has coöperated with Unión Revolucionaria but has not figured officially as a party organization since 1931. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, José Pardo, Luis Miró Quesada and J. Matías Manzanilla.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Roberto Leguía, Andrés Dasso, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira, Alberto Salomón and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérولا; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérولا's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérولا.

Leader: Amadeo Piérولا.

PARTIDO APRISTA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with

Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leader: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leader: Elías Lozada Benavente.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e., property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo and Octavio Alva.

PARTIDO LIBERAL: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: Gerardo Balbuena, Ricardo Monteagudo and Ernesto Diez Canseco.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Gerardo Klinge and Manuel González Olaechea.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Miró Quesada Family (<i>Props.</i>) Aurelio Miro-Quesada (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Sociedad Papelera Peruana (<i>Prop.</i>) Cesar Guillermo Corzo (<i>Ed.</i>) Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos (<i>Mgr.</i>)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Teodoro Garrido Lecca (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	J. Ignacio de Mazabal S. (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>) Victor R. Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Suplemento	Pro-Administration.	Román Hernández (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party.	Dr. J. G. Guevara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Pro-Administration.	
El Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	
(Arequipa)		
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zagarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Callao (Callao)	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Comercio	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		Mrs. M. E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Pro-Administration.	Federico More (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cascabel (weekly)	Anti-democratic.	
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Perú	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de Economía Finanzas	Economic and financial.	
(monthly)		

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES*

Capital: Manila

Area: 114,400 square miles

Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

President

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

Elected on September 17, 1935; assumed office November 15, 1935; reëlected on November 11, 1941, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Nacionalista

PARLIAMENT

Election of November 11, 1941 (three-year term)

President of the Senate: MANUEL ROXAS

Speaker of the House: BENIGNO S. AGUIRRO

Parties

Representation

Partido Nacionalista 98

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion of Japan)

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition.

In October, 1935, a fusion was approved by the coalition leaders, and was formally ratified by the memberships of the two groups in September, 1937.

In the elections for the second National Assembly held on November 8, 1938,

* The Philippine Islands were attacked without warning by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. The Islands are now occupied by the Japanese. President Quezon is at present in the United States.

the Partido Nacionalista, or Quezon-Osmeña combination, again made a clean sweep, as it did in the elections of November 11, 1941.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocalkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

On September 15, 1939, the National Assembly adopted a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution providing (1) for the reestablishment in the Philippines of a bicameral legislature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, senators to be elected at large, (2) for the shortening of the term of office of the president from six to four years but permitting reelection, no president, however, to hold office for more than eight consecutive years, and (3) for the establishment of an independent electoral commission to supervise elections. All three amendments were carried by large majorities in a plebiscite held on June 18, the results of which were certified by the National Assembly on July 13. The amendments were approved by the President of the United States on December 2 and were proclaimed by President Quezon on December 4, 1940. Under these amendments, President Quezon may serve one more year. He agreed to retire in 1943.

Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre was United States High Commissioner at the time of the invasion by Japan. The Cabinet was made up of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, Francisco Zulueta (Secretary of the Interior), Serafin Marabut (Secretary of Finance), Teofilo Sison (Secretary of Justice), Rafael R. Alunan (Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce), Sotero Baluyot (Secretary of Public Works and Communications), Jorge Bocobo (Secretary of Public Instruction), Leon Guinto (Secretary of Labor), José Fabella (Secretary of Health and Public Welfare), Jorge B. Vargas (Secretary to the President) and Joaquin Elizalde (Secretary without Portfolio).

PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

The press is now under Japanese control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press	Independent; in English and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,500,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

President

WŁADYSŁAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with
terms of the Polish Constitution

Cabinet

National Unity (Peasant, Polish Socialist, National and National
Labor Parties)

Appointed September 30, 1939

Premier

GENERAL WŁADYSŁAW SIKORSKI

PARLIAMENT

By Presidential decree on December 9, 1939, a National Council of the Polish Republic was constituted to act in an advisory capacity to the Government. It was composed of 19 members, representing all political groups. Ignace Jan Paderewski was elected Speaker. Paderewski died in the United States on June 30, 1941. The Deputy Speaker, Stanisław Mikołajczyk took over the duties of Speaker. The National Council was dissolved on September 3, 1941, in order to be enlarged and reorganized. A new National Council, composed of 32 members, was appointed on February 3, 1942. Each of the four main parties (National Party, Peasant Party, National Labor Party and Polish Socialist Party) has five representatives, the Jews have two. Ten members represent different sections of Polish Public Opinion.

Professor Stanisław Grabski is the Speaker of the National Council.

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939, and appointed Władysław Raczkiewicz in his place. Marshal Śmigły-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania together with Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members. The new President appointed General Władysław Sikorski as Premier and Commander-in-Chief on September 30, 1939. Great Britain, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. In 1939 it established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government granted it extraterritorial rights. After the invasion of France, it moved to London, England.

As a result of the German aggression against Russia the whole of Poland was occupied by Germany in July, 1941. On July 30, 1941, Poland concluded an agreement with the Government of the U. S. S. R. by virtue of which the German-Soviet agreements concluded after September 1st, 1939, were declared null and void and diplomatic relations between Poland and Soviet Russia were re-established. On August 14, 1941, a Polish-Soviet military agreement was concluded. This provided for the formation of a Polish Army in Russia. On December 4, 1941, General Sikorski and M. Stalin signed a declaration of friendship and mutual assistance.

The members of the Cabinet are: General Władysław Sikorski (Premier and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armed Forces), Stanisław Mikołajczyk (Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior), Count Edward Raczyński (Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Professor Stanisław Stronski (Minister of Information), Jan Stanczyk (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Henryk Strassburger (Minister of Finance), General Joseph Haller (Minister of Education), Wacław Komarnicki (Minister of Justice), Jan Kwapiński (Minister of Industry, Trade and Shipping), Lieutenant-General Marian Kukiel (Minister of War), Marian Seyda (Minister of Preparatory Work for Peace Conference) and Karol Popiel (Minister of State).

Professor Stanisław Kot, who was Minister of the Interior until his appointment as Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. (he resigned from this post in July 1942) continues to be a member of the Cabinet.

General Sikorski paid a visit to the U. S. A. in the spring of 1941. As a result of this visit, the Lease-Lend Act was extended to include Poland.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)

While political groups, except for the National Unity Movement, established by Col. Adam Koc in 1937, had no representation as such in the Parliament, they still existed outside it.

On the initiative of Marshal Śmigły-Rydz, Colonel Adam Koc formed the National Unity Movement with the intention of enrolling all parties in order to strengthen Poland internally. On January 11, 1938, Colonel Koc retired from the leadership of the Movement and was succeeded by General Stanisław Skwarczyński.

On September 13, 1938, President Mościcki dissolved Parliament. New elections were held on November 6 and 13, 1938. All candidates except a few independent Ukrainians and Jews belonged to the government party. The opposition boycotted the election.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Reorganized in 1937 to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represented large landowning interests and those of large industry.

Leaders: Count Adolf Bniński (President), Prince Janusz Radziwiłł, Adam Krzyżanowski and Count Józef Wielowieyski.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB: Established by a pro-government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the electoral laws. The group opposed the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposed anti-Semitism.

Leaders: Senator and Professor Mieczysław Michałowicz and Professor Marcelli Handelsman.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS: Nationalistic, anti-Semitic; advocated amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers;

opposed regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposed government and National Unity Movement. Represented landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

Leaders: K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski and Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

PEASANT PARTY: Demanded that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They advocated democratization of the electoral laws and their social program included a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocated a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos, the late Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm), the late Stanisław Thurgutt and Stanisław Kot.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desired to coöperate with racial minorities and opposed Communism. Demanded return to parliamentary democracy. Represented trade unions, radical intellectuals and farm workers.

Leaders: The late Mieczysław Niedziałkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapieński, Zygmunt Zuławski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

LABOR PARTY: Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia and Pomorze was of minor importance.

Leaders: The late Władysław Tempka and Karol Popiel.

NATIONAL RADICALS: Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controlled great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposed government and National Unity Movement.

Leaders: Jan Jodziewicz and Wojciech Zaleski.

PRESS

The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have been suppressed. The Germans publish the *Krakauer Zeitung*.

There are now many underground papers in Poland. Most of them are dailies, and the three most important have morning and evening editions.

Unless otherwise noted papers were published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluziński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Czas	Conservative.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Informational.	B. Hensel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> .	R. Starzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Goniec Warszawski	National-independent.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry.	Dr. Marcelli Karczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, national, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maly Dziennik	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (Ed.)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (Ed.)
Wieczór Warszawski	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (Ed.)
Deutsche Rundschau	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (Ed.)
in Polen (Bydgoszcz)		
Dziennik Bydgoski	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (Ed.)
(Bydgoszcz)		
Głos Narodu (Kraków)	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (Ed.)
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist.	Marjan Dąbrowski (Ed.)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (Ed.)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	H. Weber (Ed.)
(Katowice)		
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (Dir.)
Oberschlesischer Kurier	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (Ed.)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (Ed.)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (Ed.)
Neue Łódzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German.	Bernhard von Haller (Ed.)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial.	M. Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (Ed.)
Chwila (Lwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschels (Eds.)
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (Ed.)
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów)	National Party.	Jan Matyasik (Ed.)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (Ed.)
Dziennik Poznański	Conservative.	J. Winiewicz (Ed.)
(Poznań)		
Kurier Poznański (Poznań)	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (Ed.)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	E. Petrucci (Ed.)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń)	Conservative.	T. Schab (Ed.)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń)	National Party.	Stan. Cieślak (Ed.)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno)	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (Ed.)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno)	Liberal.	Wanda Pelczyńska (Ed.)
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (Ed.)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Peasants' interests.	M. Michalski, F. Gwiżdż and J. Bojko (Eds.)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (Ed.)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (Ed.)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (Ed.)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	C. Łysik (Ed.)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (Eds.)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Żaluska (Ed.)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (Ed.)
Przegląd Gospodarczy (fortnightly)	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (Ed.)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general.	W. Horzyca (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski (Ed.)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (Ed.)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Ścieżyński (Dir.)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (Dir.)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (Dir.)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (Dir.)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon
Area: 35,490 square miles
Population: 7,702,182 (1940 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA
Elected 1926. Reëlected in 1928, 1935 and 1942. Term is for seven years and expires April 15, 1949

Cabinet

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government. Reorganized August 28, 1940

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

President: GENERAL EDUARDO MARQUES

Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members 90

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of October 30, 1942, for four-year term

President: DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Number of members 90

A new Constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of ninety members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and five life members. On November 17, 1934, the following were appointed life members: Dr. Armino Rodrigues Monteiro, General Domingos Alves da Costa Oliveira, Dr. José Alberto dos Reis and Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr., whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Considerable legislation has been promulgated regarding the coöperative organization of the State, which is now in an advanced stage. Under the new régime the President ap-

points the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of War, and of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Mario Paes de Sousa (Minister of Interior), Dr. Adriano Pais da Silva Vaz Serra (Minister of Justice), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Finance), Commander Manuel Ortins de Bettencourt (Minister of Marine), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Dr. F. J. Vieira Machado (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Mario de Figueiredo (Minister of National Education) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Economy).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded being replaced by the so-called Party of National Union.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Government and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party) and Rui de Morais Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Renascença Grafica (Prop.) Joaquim Manso (Ed.)
Diario da Manhã	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (Prop.) M. Pestana Reis (Ed.)
Diario de Noticias	Independent; conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (Prop.) Augusto de Castro (Ed.)
Diario do Governo. . . .	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (Prop.)
Jornal do Comercio	Independent; conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles in the South.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (Ed.)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Church.	F. Pais de Figueiredo (Ed.)
Republica (evening)	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (Prop.) Carvalho Duarte (Ed.)
O Seculo	Independent; conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (Prop.) J. Pereira da Rosa (Ed.)
A Voz	Independent; conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza A Voz (Prop.) Pedro Correia Marques (Ed.)
Anglo-Portuguese News (weekly)	British newspaper; includes articles in Portuguese.	Luiz Marques (Ed.)
O Comercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (Ed.)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Guilherme Pacheco (Ed.)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Republican; democratic.	M. Pinto Azevedo, Jr. (Ed.)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 113,884 square miles (prior to partition in 1940)

Population: 20,000,000 (prior to partition in 1940)

Ruler

KING MICHAEL I

Born October 15, 1921; proclaimed King September 6, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed September 14, 1940; reorganized January 27, 1941

Head of State and Premier

MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU

Appointed September 4, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved on September 4, 1940.)

On September 4, 1940, King Carol II replaced Premier Ion Gigurtu by Marshal Ion Antonescu and the following day suspended the Constitution proclaimed on February 27, 1938 and dissolved the Parliament. On the same day, the King granted the new Premier full powers for governing the country, retaining for himself only the command of the army, the right to make coin, to grant decorations and amnesty, and to conclude treaties.

On September 6, 1940, Premier Antonescu demanded and obtained the King's abdication on the ground that the country's leaders refused to work with the government under King Carol and that to do otherwise might plunge the country in a civil war. On the same day, the Crown Prince was proclaimed King as Michael I. His first act was to confirm Marshal Antonescu in his status as Head of the State and Premier, retaining for himself the rights above mentioned except the power to conclude treaties, which were to be exercised by the Premier. The Crown Council established early in 1938 was abolished.

The present cabinet is as follows: Marshal I. Antonescu (Head of the State and Premier), Prof. Mihai A. Antonescu (Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Gen. Constantin Pantazi (Minister of National Defense), General D. Popescu (Minister of the Interior), Ion Marinescu (Minister of Justice), Constantin Busila (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Prof. Petre Tomescu (Minister of Labor and Public Health), Aurelian Pana (Minister of Agriculture), Alexandru Neagu (Minister of Finance), Prof. I. N. Fintescu (Minister of National Economy) and Dr. Ion Petrovici (Minister of National Culture and Cults).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Front of National Regeneration was replaced in June 1940 by the Party of the Nation, under the leadership of former King Carol. The latter political organization was suppressed with the advent of the present régime. This "Legionary State" was dominated by the fascist Iron Guard until the abortive revolt against Antonescu during the months of November, 1940 to January, 1941. Since that time the Iron Guard has been outlawed and the

members of the cabinet represent no political party. The Antonescu régime stresses economic collaboration with the Axis and hostility toward the Soviet Union. A series of drastic measures against the Jewish minority has been enforced. The government of the country is conducted by decrees signed by the Head of the State.

On November 23, 1940, Rumania adhered to the Tripartite Pact thus affiliating with the Axis and coming under the influence of Germany. On June 22, 1941, the government joined in Germany's attack on Russia, and on December 12, 1941, it declared war on the United States.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Since the establishment of the single-party system, all papers support the régime and the Axis.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus	Financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bukarester Tageblatt	In German; represents views of Germans and German minorities.	Herwart Scheiner (<i>Dir.</i>)
Capitala		I. Stefanescu-Gruiu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Curentul	Nationalistic, anti-Semitic.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Excelsior (weekly)	In German and Rumanian; economic and financial.	I. B. Demetrescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Informatia Zilei		I. Stefanescu-Gruiu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ordinea (evening)		Gh. Kerciu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Porunca Vremii	Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Iya Radulescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Seara (evening)		C. Tanasescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Timpul		Mircea Grigorescu
Universul		Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei	Oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Brasov)		
Bursa	Financial and economic.	Alex. Hussar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Finances et Industrie	Financial and economic.	Grigore Dendrino (<i>Dir.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly) . .	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute.

NEWS AGENCY

Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	Teodor Solacolu (<i>Dir.</i>)
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RUSSIA†

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)
(Composed of Russian, Ukranian, White Russian, Azerbaijan,
Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz,
Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)††

Capital: Moscow
Temporary Seat of Government: Kuibyshev
Area: 8,308,634 square miles
Population: 193,000,000 (1940 estimate)

President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (Communist)

Stalin is also Commissar for People's Defense and head of
National Defense Council

Appointed by Supreme Council on May 6, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.)

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 16 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. Elections to the Supreme Soviet due to be held in December, 1941 and in December, 1942 were postponed. The powers of the present body were extended until 1943 by Presidential decree. Elections are normally held every four years.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

Chairman: ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: NIKOLAI M. SHEVERNIK

(Elected on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, each constituent republic has 25 representatives, each autonomous republic 11, each autonomous oblast 5, and each national okrug one.)

Number of members 647 Number of members 713

† Germany and the other Axis powers, as well as Finland, attacked Russia in June, 1941.

†† Russia, in 1940, incorporated into the Union the Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian S.S.R.'s. These territories are now occupied by Axis armies and their status is confused.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). The highest organ of the Party is the All-Union Party Congress which according to the Party statutes is supposed to meet at least once every three years, but actually has only met twice in the last 10 years. The Party Congress elects a Central Committee. The XVIII Party Congress held in March, 1939 elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 68 alternates. The new Central Committee at its first meeting chose: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau (Politburo) of 9 members and 5 alternates; (2) an Organizational Bureau (Orgburo) of 9 members; (3) a Secretariat consisting of 4 members; (4) a Commission of Party Control consisting of 31 members.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Members

J. V. Stalin — Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Defense; Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

V. M. Molotov — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; member of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

L. M. Kaganovich — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar of Railway Transport.

K. E. Voroshilov — Marshal of the Soviet Union; member of the State Committee of Defense; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; now in charge also of Red Army Reserve Training.

Kalinin — President of Praesidium of Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade.

Andreyev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary, Central Committee of Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control.

Khrushchev — Member of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; in control of the Section of Propaganda of the Party Central Committee; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Alternates

L. P. Beria — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; member of the State Committee of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

N. M. Shvernik — Chairman of the Council of Nationalities; Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R.

G. M. Malenkov — Member of the State Committee of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

N. A. Voznesensky — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

A. S. Shcherbakov — Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party.

COMMISSARS

J. V. Stalin — People's Commissariat of Defense.

V. M. Molotov — People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

- A. J. Mikoyan — People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.
- L. M. Kaganovich — People's Commissariat of Railways.
- J. T. Peresyphkin — People's Commissariat of Communications.
- S. S. Dukelsky — People's Commissariat of Sea Transport.
- Z. A. Shaskov — People's Commissariat of River Transport.
- J. K. Sedin — People's Commissariat of Oil Industry.
- V. V. Bogatyrev — People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry.
- A. J. Letkov — People's Commissariat of Power Stations.
- J. T. Tevosyan — People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy.
- P. F. Lomako — People's Commissariat of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy.
- V. V. Vakhrushev — People's Commissariat of Coal Industry.
- M. F. Denissov — People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry.
- A. J. Shakhurin — People's Commissariat of Aviation Industry.
- J. J. Nossenko — People's Commissariat of Shipbuilding Industry.
- P. N. Goremykin — People's Commissariat of Military Supplies.
- D. F. Ustinov — People's Commissariat of Armaments.
- N. S. Kazakov — People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine Building.
- V. A. Malyshev — People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building.
- P. J. Parshin — People's Commissariat of General Machine Building.
- N. G. Kuznetsov — People's Commissariat of the Navy.
- K. P. Subbotin — People's Commissariat of Agricultural Procurements.
- S. Z. Ginzburg — People's Commissariat of Construction.
- A. J. Efremov — People's Commissariat of Machine Tool Building Industry.
- N. M. Rychkov — People's Commissariat of Justice.
- L. Z. Mekhlis — People's Commissariat of State Control.
- A. G. Zverev — People's Commissariat of Finance.
- L. P. Beria — People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.
- J. A. Benediktov — People's Commissariat of Agriculture.
- G. A. Miterov — People's Commissariat of Public Health.
- P. P. Lobanov — People's Commissariat of State Grain & Live Stock Farms.
- F. V. Sergeyev — People's Commissariat of Timber Industry.
- V. P. Zotov — People's Commissariat of Food Industry.
- A. A. Jshkov — People's Commissariat of Fish Industry.
- P. V. Smirnov — People's Commissariat of Meat & Dairy Industry.
- S. G. Lukin — People's Commissariat of Light Industry.
- N. N. Chebotarev — People's Commissariat of Paper & Cellulose Industry.
- J. N. Akimov — People's Commissariat of Textile Industry.
- L. A. Sosnin — People's Commissariat of Building Material Industry.
- A. V. Lubimov — People's Commissariat of Trade.
- T. B. Mitroklm — People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry.
- B. L. Vannikov — People's Commissariat of Munitions.
- Pytor Shirshov — People's Commissariat of the Red Fleet.

In March, 1917, the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet Government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd,

the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitely formed in July, 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). In the Western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist Party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Turkestan in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish "socialism in one country" and the subsequent industrialization under the five-year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December, 1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there was a "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zentral Zeitung	Published for German speaking people in Soviet Union.	(Editorial Board)
Finansovaya Gazeta	Official organ of Commissariat of Finance of U.S.S.R.	V. J. Gulyants (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat of Transportation.	A. F. Baranov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	N. Mikhailov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	D. Vadimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (Weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	P. N. Pospelov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochaya Moskva	Organ of Moscow Committee of Communist Party and Council of Trade Unions.	A. Grigorenko (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	N. I. Anisimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgoviya . . .	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	(Editorial Board)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	M. M. Pozdnov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradskaya Pravda . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	Ya. Sadikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Belorussia . . . (Minsk)	Organ of Supreme Council of White Russia.	E. L. Stolin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna . . . (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Alexandrovski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Problemi Ekonomiki	Organ of Institute of Economy of U.S.S.R.	Markus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Sovjeta	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Bolshevik (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and foreign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Tass	Official news agency.	Constantine A. Oumansky (<i>Dir.</i>)

EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,725,000 (1939 estimate)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Succeeded to Presidency when President Arturo Araujo left the country in December, 1931, and served out the latter's term. Elected in 1935 for four-year term from March 1, 1935. Re-elected January 3, 1939, for six-year term, or until January 1, 1945

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: DR. FRANCISCO ANTONIO REYES

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Minister of National Defense), Dr. Arturo Ramon Avila (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Colonel Rodolfo V. Morales (Minister of Interior, Public Works, Labor and Social Welfare) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Treasury, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Miguel Angel Chacon (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Gran Diario	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa-Grafica (morning)	Dutriz Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Ernesto Grimaldi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	Ramón H. Quintanilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
La Tribuna (twice weekly)	Napoleón Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Jacuapa)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 10,700,000 (1942 estimate), of which 2,230,000 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR PATRICK DUNCAN

Assumed office March, 1937

Cabinet

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the Dominion Party)

Appointed September 6, 1939

Prime Minister

FIELD MARSHAL J. C. SMUTS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)

President: P. A. MYBURGH (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United	26
Reunited National or People's	6
Afrikaner	6
New Order Group	1
Labor	1
Native Representatives	3
Vacancy (Native Representative)	1

Total 44

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 18, 1938 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
United	71
Reunited National or People's	40
New Order Group	17
Afrikaner	9
Dominion	8
Labor	4
Native Representatives	3
Speaker	1

Total 153

*The National Government Coalition is composed of United Party—71, Dominion Party—8, Labor Party—4, Native Representatives—3; Total 86.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The United Party Government broke up on September 5, 1939, when, two days after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, the late General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa during the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by Field

Marshal J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon requested the Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and Sir Patrick called upon Field Marshal Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This he did and included in his Ministry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. The following day, September 6, the Governor-General signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate this proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature. In December, 1940, General Hertzog and his former Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, resigned from Parliament and returned to private life. General Hertzog died in 1942.

After declaring war on Germany, Field Marshal Smuts prorogued Parliament until January, 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country was governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

The following is the Ministry of the National Government: Field Marshal J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), Col. W. R. Collins (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of the Interior and Public Health), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Railways and Harbors), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Major P. V. Gvan-der Byl (Minister of Native Affairs), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and S. F. Waterson (Minister of Commerce and Industries).

RE-UNITED OR PEOPLE'S PARTY: This party was formed in January, 1940 by followers of former Prime Minister Hertzog who withdrew from the United Party, and the Nationalist Party under Dr. D. F. Malan. In November, 1940, however, there was a split in this new party and General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned leadership of it. In 1941 ten House members of this party left it to form the Afrikaner Party; and in 1942 seventeen more left to form the New Order Group.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw, A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament) and General J. C. Kemp.

NEW ORDER GROUP: Advocate a "New Order" on what they claim is a modified Portuguese model, and all other parties state is a purely National Socialist model; also represents the Ossewa Brandwag in Parliament. The party votes with the Opposition in all matters related to the war and have set up no definite party organization in Parliament as they maintain a fiction that they are still members of the Re-United Party who have rebelled against Dr. Malan's leadership.

Leader: O. Pirow.

AFRIKANER PARTY: Stands for the Hertzog doctrine of equal civil, religious and cultural rights of both language groups; is opposed to South African participation in the war.

Leaders: N. C. Havenga (not now a member of Parliament), General E. A. Conroy and Harem Oost.

DOMINION PARTY: This party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.

Leaders: Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies, and supports the present war policy.

Leaders: Thomas Boyde, Senator J. D. F. Briggs and W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party.	L. E. Neame (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	George H. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suidersiem (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party in Orange Free State.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in Imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces; leans to Dominion Party.	Mervyn Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	V. A. Barber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	Supported Hertzog; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	J. A. Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	E. B. Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	F. R. Paver (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Transvaler (Johannesburg)	Dr. Malan's Party; strong republican views.	Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley)	United Party; Argus group.	R. V. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	G. H. Calpin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Oosterlig (Port Elizabeth) (semi-weekly)	Dr. Malan's Party.	J. J. Kruger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	E. P. Dimbleby (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	H. C. de Kock (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	J. S. M. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forum (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent; supports Field Marshal Smuts.	J. P. Cope (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Economics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Leslie (<i>Eds.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
South African Press Association	Independent.	R. N. Horne (<i>Mgr.</i>)

SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 25,878,000 (1940 census)

Chief of State

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE
Assumed leadership of the Revolution in 1936

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate
Reconstructed May 20, 1941

Premier

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

President: RAMÓN SERRANO SUÑER

Number of members 19

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under the leadership of General Francisco Franco broke out on July 18, 1936. The Republican Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January, 1938, the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by the then rebel government. These laws continue as the basis of General Franco's régime.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier and President of the Falange), Count Francisco Gomez Jordana (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Blas Gomez Perez (Minister of Interior), General Vigón Suero Diaz (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General Carlos Asencio Cabanillas (Minister of the Army), Esteban Bilbao Eguía (Minister of Justice), Joaquín Benjumea Burín (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Carceller Segura (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martin (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña Boeuf (Minister of Public Works), Miguel Primo de Rivera (Minister of Agriculture), José Antonio Girón (Minister of Labor) and José Luis Arrese (Minister-Secretary of the Falange).

PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies that correspond to the old parties in fact — the Falangists (Fascists), the Requetés (the Carlists) and the Monarchists, and to these may be added the Church Party.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted the newspapers listed are dailies which are published six times a week, that is, exclusive of Sunday evening or Monday morning. In the large cities there is a paper which comes out only on Monday morning and is called the *Hoja Oficial del Lunes*. It is edited by the press association of the city where it is printed.

Spanish newspapers can not properly be said to have any "political affiliation" as all political parties have been abolished and replaced by the single organization known as the Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Obreras Nacional Sindicalistas, but where a paper is the organ of the Falange or has a definite connection which is known, the fact is indicated under the heading "political affiliation."

The entire press is subject to control by the Vice Secretariat of Popular Education of the Falangist Party (Law of Marzo, 1941).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Director, Editor, etc.</i>
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MADRID		
A. B. C.		José Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arriba	Falange Organ.	Xavier de Echarri (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Alcázar		J. E. Casariego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoja Oficial del Lunes	Edited by Press Association of Madrid.	Victor Ruiz Albéniz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones		Victor de la Serna (<i>Dir.</i>)
Madrid		Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (weekly)	Edited by Official News Agency EFE.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	National Syndicalist Organ.	Jesus Ercilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana (weekly)		Manuel Aznar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ya		Juan José Pradera (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

A. B. C. (Seville)		José Maria Vazquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca)	Falange Organ.	
El Correo Catalan (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Diego Ramirez Pato (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo Español (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Joaquin Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Destino (weekly) (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Agustí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Falange Organ.	Antonio de Alascoaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
F. E. (Seville)	Falange Organ.	Francisco Ortiz Muñoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Faro (Vigo)		Manuel Otero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta del Norte (Bilbao)		A. López Becerra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hierro (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Bernardo Bureba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Levante (Valencia)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Catalán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Universal (Barcelona)		José Palou Garí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Provincias (Valencia)		Teodoro Llorente (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo Gallego (Vigo)	Falange Organ.	Victoriano Ballesteros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Solidaridad Nacional (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Luis Santamarina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sur (Malaga)	Falange Organ.	
La Vanguardia Española (Barcelona)		Luis de Galinsoga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

EFE	Official Spanish Foreign News Agency.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Dir.</i>)
CIFRA	Official Spanish Local News Agency.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Dir.</i>)
MENCHETA	Private Local News Agency.	Luis Mencheta (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
 Area: 173,347 square miles
 Population: 6,406,474 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Agrarian,
 Conservative and People's)
 Appointed December 13, 1939

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT (Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER*
 (Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
 (Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1940 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	81
Conservative	32
Agrarian	21
People's	15
Communist	1
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	134
Conservative	42
Agrarian	28
People's	23
Communist	3
Total	230

*One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Cabinet has the following make-up: 6 Social Democrats, 2 Agrarians, 3 Conservatives, 2 members of the People's Party (Liberals) and 2 non-partisans. Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), G. Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), Herman Eriksson (Minister of Commerce), Axel Gjöres (Minister of Civilian Supply), J. F. Domö, R. E. Rosander, Thorwald Bergquist and Knut Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor

party adhering to 2d Internationale. In regard to *foreign policy* the Social Democratic Party has since the outbreak of war, in common with the other government parties, unreservedly adhered to the policy of strict neutrality in the war between the Great Powers adopted by the government. A strong defense organization is advocated by the Party as a means to ensure this policy and the respect of the independence and the integrity of the country. The resumption of the close coöperation between the Northern countries broken off by the occupation of Denmark and Norway is also a common program to all the government parties. For peacetime universal coöperation between all countries and the development of international law constitute the leading principles. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, a certain amount of Government supervision of industry and business, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), Östen Undén (Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Riksdag), Richard Sandler (Governor of Gävleborg) and August Lindberg (President of the Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Gösta A. Bagge (Minister of Education), J. F. Domö and K. Ewerlöf (Ministers without Portfolio), Martin Skuglund and Ivar Anderson.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Gustaf Andersson of Rasjön (Minister of Communications), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister without Portfolio), Ivor Österström and Sam Larsson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. In *foreign policy* follows same policy as the Social Democrats; in *domestic policy* favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Karl Gustaf Westman (Minister of Justice), G. H. Svensson of Grönvik, Erik von Heland and Petrus Grånebo.

COMMUNISTS: Affiliated with the 3d Internationale.

Leader: Sven Linderot.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

Name of Paper	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
Aftonbladet	Non-partisan, Nazi tendencies.	P. G. Peterson (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftontidningen	Social-Democratic.	Frans Severin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Gustav Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Erik Wästberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Richard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Ivar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	D. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning (Gothenburg)	Independent.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Morgonpost (Gothenburg)	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs-Posten (Gothenburg)	People's Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Tid (Gothenburg)	Social Democratic.	K. J. Olsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Östgöta Correspondenten . . . (Linköping)	Conservative.	C. R. E. Ridderstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetet (Malmö)	Social Democratic.	Allan Vougth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Skånska Dagbladet (Malmö)	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten (Malmö)	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uppsala Nya Tidning (Uppsala)	People's Party.	Axel Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eskilstuna-Kuriren	People's Party.	J. A. Selander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly) . . .	Financial.	Hjalmar Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankvärlden (monthly)	Financial.	S. Hallnäs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Tidskrift (monthly) . . .	Conservative.	Elis Håstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly) . . .	Trade Journal; in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	T. Gårdlund (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå . .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Tell Dahllöf (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Owned and operated by the General Export Association of Sweden.	E. Hummelgren (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,944 square miles
Population: 4,260,719 (1942 estimate)

Federal Council

Composed of seven members, chosen by Parliament for term ending December 31, 1943

MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ (Radical Democratic) Foreign Affairs
DR. PHILIPP ETTER (Catholic Conservative) Interior
DR. ERNST WETTER (Radical Democratic) Finances and Customs
DR. ENRICO CELIO (Catholic Conservative) Posts and Railroads
DR. WALTER STAMPFLI (Radical Democratic) Public Economy
EDUARD VON STEIGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class) Justice and Police
DR. KARL KOBELT (Radical Democratic) Army

President of the Confederation

DR. ENRICO CELIO (Catholic Conservative)
Elected by Parliament on December 17, 1942; assumed office January 1, 1943, for one-year term

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES	NATIONAL COUNCIL
(Conseil des États; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)	(Conseil National; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)
<i>Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton</i>	<i>Election of October 29, 1939 (for legislative period ending December, 1943)</i>
<i>President: HANS FRICKER (Catholic Conservative)</i>	<i>President: CHARLES ROSSELET (Social Democrat)</i>

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	18	Radical Democratic	50
Radical Democratic	14	Social Democratic	45
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	4	Catholic Conservative	43
Social Democratic	3	Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	22
Democratic	2	Independents' Party	10
Liberal Democratic	2	Liberal Democratic	7
Unaffiliated	1	Democratic	6
Total	44	Minor groups	4
		Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution

of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Marcel Pilet-Golaz, Dr. Ernst Wetter and Dr. Karl Kobelt (Members of Federal Council), Dr. Walter Stampfli (Vice-President of the Confederation), Dr. H. Wey (President of Party, Member of Council of States), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Henri Vallotton (formerly President of National Council), Ernst Löpfle-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bixio Bossi (Member of Council of States) and A. Lachenal, Th. Gut and Dr. Henri Berthoud (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Charles Rosselet (President of National Council), Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Enrico Celio (President of the Confederation), Dr. Philipp Etter (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Maurice Troillet (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Emile Nietlisbach (formerly President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Albert Züst (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Eduard von Steiger (Member of Federal Council), Rudolf Reichling (President of Party), Rudolf Minger (formerly Member of Federal Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Hans Stähli (formerly President of National Council), R. Weber, J. Winzeler, Dr. Hans Bernhard and Dr. Erich Ullmann (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Dr. Hermann Walder (President of Party), Dr. Alfred Büchi and Dr. Walter Muschg (Members of National Council) and Gottlieb Duttweiler (formerly Member of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in Protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat and Albert Picot (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and Marcel de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWITZERLAND: Formed in 1941 by the democratic parties of the cantons of Zurich, Grisons and Glarus; its objectives are to unite the left middle class of the country, so as finally to create an understanding between outdated differences which separate socialism and the middle class; it advocates the realization of social democracy.

Leaders: Dr. Albert Maag and Dr. Andreas Gadiet (Members of National Council), Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Arnold H. Schwengeler (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchenaue (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bäler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Radical.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona)	Catholic Conservative.	G. Regazzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frier Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. P. Altwegg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	A. Remy (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé A. M. Chamonin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Alfred Nicole (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Marc Chenevière (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève	Independent.	E. Junod (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümpler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Maxime Reymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne	Liberal.	M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		M. Muret (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Le Peuple	Social Syndicalist.	M. von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
La Revue	Radical Democratic.	Paul Martinet (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Charles Rieben (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne	Independent.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democratic.	Fülvio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo . . .	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall) . . .	Catholic Conservative.	A. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt . . .	Radical Democratic	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
(St. Gall)		
Landbote (Winterthur) . . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hüsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt.	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen)		
Neue Zürcher Nachrichten .	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Zurich)		
Neue Zürcher Zeitung . . .	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich)		Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circulation of any paper in Switzerland.	
Volksrecht (Zurich) . . .	Social Democratic.	Friedrich Heeb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weltwoche (weekly) . . .	Independent; supports strong army.	K. von Schuhmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau . . .	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Schaffhausen) (monthly)		
Neue Schweizer Rundschau .	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Rote Revue.	Social Democratic.	Dr. Paul Meierhans and M. Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Zurich) (monthly)		
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Dr. Antoine Sottile (<i>Dir.</i>)
Schweizer Rundschau . . .	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Einsiedeln) (monthly)		
Schweizerische Monatshefte für Politik und Kultur (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European politics.	Dr. Jann von Sprecher (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . Independent.

THAILAND (SIAM)*

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 198,095 square miles (not including area obtained from French Indo-China)

Population: 14,464,489 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. R. H. PRINCE ADITYA DIBABHA (President) and
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYENDRA YODHIN

Premier

LUANG PIBUL SONGGRAM
(President of Council of Ministers)
Appointed December 17, 1938

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Thailand was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council of Ministers appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other Ministers. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members are to be elective. In 1940, the Assembly further extended the period of transition for another ten years. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Thailand.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June, 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Council of Regency represents the authority of the King.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dis-

* Thailand was occupied by Japanese military forces on December 7, 1941, and was used as a base for attacks against United Nations possessions in neighboring localities.

solved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938. The Assembly convened on December 10, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Thailand since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit. He departed again on January 13, 1939, to return to Switzerland to complete his education.

PRESS

The press in Thailand is subject to government control.
All publications listed are published in the capital city.

NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Editor or Proprietor</i>
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Chronicle (in English)	Sivaram Madhvan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	Nai Prayoon Darakorn na Ayudhya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasap (in Thai) (Bangkok Daily News)	Mom Rajawongse Nopakeo Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phadungjati (in Thai) (Nation's Uplift)	Nai Vichai Prasangsit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (the Nation)	Nai Saluey Asvanonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajamitr (in Thai) (Friend of the Nation)	Nai Malai Chubhinij (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Thai) (Daily Report)	Nai Chalerm Vudhikosit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sahai Rashdr (in Thai) (Friend of the People)	Nai Thongyoo Thiphasathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung (in Thai) (City's Welfare)	Nai Sandana Darndranonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Subhap Burush (in Thai) (Gentlemen)	Nai Kularb Saipradist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai (in Thai) (The New Thai)	Nai Prakai Sarachamnong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Rashdr (in Thai) (The Thai People)	Nai Sandhana Dhandharanon da (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Nguan (in Chinese)	Nai Kiakmeng Se Kow (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERIODICALS

Kasikorn (in Thai) (Farmer's Magazine) (Official)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Baedya (in Thai) (Medical News)	The Medical Association (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	The Khao Bhap Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Yud Mahajati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Sarn (in Thai) (Weekly Report)	Momchao Bhorn Bhimolbham Ratchani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thalaeng Karn Satharanasukh (in Thai) (Medical Journal of Thai Medical Association)	The Public Health Department (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Tiew Sabdaha (in Thai) (Weekly Traveling — Semi-official)	Bureau of Tourist Promotion, Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Yarnyont (in Thai) (Automobiles)	Nai Damri Patamasiri (<i>Ed.</i>)

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Khao Sinka (in Thai) (Trade Bulletin — Official)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (in Thai and English) (Quarterly)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 296,502 square miles
Population: 17,869,901 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)
Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938,
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected
on April 3, 1939, for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican People's Party
Appointed January 25, 1939; reorganized April 4, 1939

Premier

ŞÜKRÜ SARACOĞLU (Republican People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Buyük Millet Meclisi)

Election of March 26, 1939 (four-year term)
President: ABDÜLHALİK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican People's Party	404
"Independent Group" of People's Party	21
Independents	4
Total	429

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it seeks to keep Turkey out of the war as long as her independence and integrity are not threatened. With this end in view, the Turkish Government, while maintaining its alliance with Great Britain under the Tri-Partite Treaty signed at Ankara on October 19, 1939, entered into a Treaty of Friendship with Germany on June 18, 1941. The conclusion of this Treaty signified that Turkey's alliance with Great Britain was construed as not requiring her to take up arms against Germany. Turkey's official position is now characterized as one of neutrality although earlier in the war its attitude was referred to as one of non-belligerency. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatisme*. On February 5, 1937, the Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's

Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December 1938, the election of General İsmet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rıza Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

Leaders: General İsmet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdülhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Şükrü Saracoğlu (Premier) and Memouh Sevket Esendal (Secretary General of the Party).

Members of the Cabinet are: Hasan S. Menemencioglu (Minister of Justice), Gen. Ali Rıza Artunkal (Minister of National Defense), Recep Peker (Minister of Interior), Numan Menemencioglu (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Fuad Ağralı (Minister of Finance), H. Ali Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Faud Cebesoy (Minister of Public Works), Sirri Day (Minister of Economy), Dr. H. Alataş (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), R. Karadeniz (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Şevket Rachid Hatipoğlu (Minister of Agriculture), Admiral Fahri Engin (Minister of Transportation) and Dr. Behet Uz (Minister of Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Akşam	Neutral; reflects views of official circles.	Necmeddin Sadak (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Pro-Axis; Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	Pro-Axis; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Republique</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
İkdam	Neutral.	Etem İzzet Benice (<i>Prop.</i>) Abidin Daver (<i>Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	Pro-Vichy; French interests; in French.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Le Journal D'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Aobert Karasu (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Son Posta	Pro-Axis; Right sympathies.	Selim Ragıp Entec and Ali Ekrem Uşagligil (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Son Telgraf	Neutral.	Etem İzzet Benice (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Tan	Anti-Axis; Left sympathies.	Halil Lütfi Dördüncü and Zekeriya Sertel (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Tasviri Efkâr	Pro-Axis; conservative.	Velit Ebüzziya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Türkische Post	German interests; in German.	Dr. Eduard Schaefer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ulus (Ankara)	Organ of Republican People's Party.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vakit	Neutral.	Asim Us (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Vatan	Pro-Democracies.	Ahmet Emin Yalman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yeni Sabah	Pro-Democracies.	A. C. Saracoğlu (<i>Prop.</i>) Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resmî Gazete (Ankara)	Laws, decrees and official notices.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (Monthly) (Ankara)	Review of Turkish and foreign press.	Direction Générale de la Presse (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly)	Economic; in Turkish and French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Konjonktur (Monthly) (Ankara)	Market fluctuations and statistics; in Turkish and French.	Ministry of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten (Semi-monthly)	Economic; in German.	Türkische Post (<i>Pub.</i>)
L'Economiste d'Orient (Semi-monthly)	Economic; in French.	Reşit Saffet Ababine (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Monthly Trade Journal (Monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ticaret Haberli (Weekly) (Ankara)	Economic.	Ministry of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin Trimestriel de la Banque Centrale	Statistics; in French and Turkish.	Central Bank of Turkish Republic (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Turquie Kemaliste. (Bi-monthly) (Ankara)	Cultural; in French, English and German.	Direction Générale de la Presse (<i>Pub.</i>)
Maden Tetkik Ve Arama (Quarterly) (Ankara)	Mining; sometimes articles in French, German or English.	Institute for Mineral Study and Research (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioglu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association	Independent.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;

including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 131,669,275 (1940 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reelected November 5, 1940, for third term of four years

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 3, 1942 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: HENRY A. WALLACE
(Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	57
Republican	38
Progressive	1
	—

Total 96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 3, 1942 (for two years)

Speaker: SAM RAYBURN (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	222
Republican	208
Progressive	2
Farmer-Labor	1
American Labor	1
Vacancy	1

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory Parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follows, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1940 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United

States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in recent elections. Its strength in the House has been reduced from eight to two. Senator La Follette represents the party in the Senate.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms of the two principal parties are as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles have been: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court has likewise been dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. The party, prior to Pearl Harbor, favored full aid "short of war" to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations resisting the aggression of dictator states, and regarded the United States as the "arsenal of democracy." In *domestic policy* it defended the Reciprocal Trade Treaties as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the Constitution, but if this is impossible the Party recommends an amendment to the Constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting

on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring bank accounts of all citizens); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approval of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; has spoken for a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), Henry A. Wallace (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Frank C. Walker (Chairman of National Democratic Committee), Alben W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) and John W. McCormack (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

The members of the cabinet are: Cordell Hull (Secretary of State), Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury), Henry L. Stimson (Secretary of War, former Republican Secretary of State), Franklin Knox (Secretary of the Navy, former Republican Candidate for Vice-President), Francis Biddle (Attorney-General), Frank C. Walker (Postmaster-General), Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior), Claude R. Wickard (Secretary of Agriculture), Jesse Jones (Secretary of Commerce) and Frances Perkins (Secretary of Labor).

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles have been as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms; advocated full aid to Great Britain "short of war" in her fight against the dictators. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Law; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; demanded a cessation of the government's spending policy, the necessity of a balanced budget, and a revision of

the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization.

Leaders: Wendell Willkie (Presidential candidate in 1940), Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Alfred M. Landon (Presidential Candidate in 1936), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Party Leader in the House), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Harrison Earl Spangler (Chairman of the Republican National Committee). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (m.)	45,801	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Pres.</i>)
Advertiser (m.)	46,003	Democratic.	R. F. Hudson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
CALIFORNIA			
Times (m.) (Los Angeles)	219,890	Republican.	Norman Chandler (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chronicle (m.)	114,765	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			
Examiner (m.)	165,734	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 189)
			Clarence R. Lindner (<i>Pub.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.)	158,063	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Denver)			
Rocky Mountain News .	44,423	Independent.	Jack Foster (<i>Pres.</i>)
(m.) (Denver)			
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (Hartford) (m.)	47,330	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (m.) (Washington)	142,182	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	162,104	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (m.)	92,430	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
(Jacksonville)			
GEORGIA			
Constitution (m.) . . .	128,362	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
(Atlanta)			
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (e.)	457,981	Independent.	Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago)			
Tribune (Chicago) (m.)	1,065,297	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	162,515	Independent.	Richard Fairbanks (<i>Pres.</i>)
Star (m.) (Indianapolis)	132,615	Independent Republican.	Stephen C. Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
			J. C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (m.)	177,464	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Des Moines)			Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (m.) (Topeka)	49,260	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Chas. H. Sessions (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (m.) . .	120,442	Democratic.	Mark Ethridge (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Louisville)			

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1942.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New Orleans)	133,965	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
MAINE			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Bangor) . . .	33,381	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Baltimore)	152,401 (<i>m.</i>) 163,083 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pres.</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed.</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	128,581	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circu- lation.	Erwin D. Canham (<i>Mg.</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Boston)	142,542 (<i>m.</i>) 173,409 (<i>e.</i>)	Democratic.	L. L. Winship (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Boston) . . .	130,136	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post (<i>m.</i>) (Boston) . . .	376,622	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit). . .	329,682	Independent.	John S. Knight (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	363,014	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Star-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Minneapolis)	240,172	Independent Republican.	John Cowles (<i>Pres.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m.</i>) . . . (St. Paul)	63,802	Independent Republican.	Joseph Ridder (<i>Pres.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City) . . .	312,570	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe-Democrat (<i>m.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	241,606	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	248,323	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>) Ben Reese (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Omaha)	93,657 (<i>m.</i>) 91,975 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark) . . .	189,805	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	330,138	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	16,803	Commercial.	Joseph E. Ridder (<i>Pub.</i>) Jules I. Bogen (<i>Ed.</i>)
PM (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	89,851	Independent Democratic.	Marshall Field (<i>Prop.</i>) John P. Lewis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	208,918	Democratic.	George Backer (<i>Pub. and</i> <i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	289,015	Republican.	William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>) Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	455,825	Independent Democratic.	A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Merz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	28,318	Financial.	W. H. Grimes (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) . . . (New York City)	395,201	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 189) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte) . . .	93,172	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Raleigh)	67,329	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Cincinnati)	127,329	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Plain Dealer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Cleveland)	233,640	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Cleveland)	241,109	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) L. B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa) . . .	52,659	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pres.</i>)
World (<i>m.</i>) (Tulsa) . . .	65,966	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (<i>m.</i>) (Portland)	151,591	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Philadelphia)	477,021	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
Inquirer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Philadelphia)	415,159	Independent Republican.	Charles A. Tyler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Pittsburgh)	228,818	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note below) Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)
RHODE ISLAND			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Providence)	116,665	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Providence)	39,198	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Memphis)	125,112	Democratic.	John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
TEXAS			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Dallas) . . .	110,713	Independent Democratic.	J. J. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
UTAH			
Tribune (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Salt Lake City)	62,263	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Richmond)	83,656	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Seattle)	106,108	Republican.	Hearst newspaper. (See Note below) John Boettiger (<i>Pub.</i>) Elmer E. Todd (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . . .	115,449	Independent.	
WISCONSIN			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee) . . .	262,257	Independent.	Marvin H. Creager (<i>Pres.</i>)

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 18 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 19 papers in 18 cities.	William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, and the Chicago Tribune.

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire (Juneau, Alaska)	Independent.	Helen Troy Bender (<i>Pres.</i>)
Chronicle (Ketchikan, Alaska)	Independent.	Roy Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres.</i>) Raymond Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Hochi (<i>e.</i>) (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	In Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>) Jack O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Día (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Alma Latina (<i>w.</i>) (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Political and literary com- ment; in Spanish.	Eduardo Franklin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Pub.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Popular; advocates Puerto Rican independence as ul- timate goal, and auton- omous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado . . . (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political com- ment; in Spanish.	José Coll Fidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico World Journal . (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in English.	William J. Dorviller (<i>Ed.</i>)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1942*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Hoda (New York City)	Arabic	Salloum Mokarzel (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hairenik (Boston, Mass.)	6,540	Armenian	Rouben Darhenian (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Journal (New York City)	15,000	Chinese	Y. K. Chu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Denni Hlasatel (Chicago, Ill.)	50,462	Czechoslovak	Edward Rezabek (<i>Pres.</i>)
Raivaaja (Fitchburg, Mass.)	7,000	Finnish	George Makela (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.)	6,908	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Zeitung und Herold (New York City)	38,019	German	Victor F. Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City)	14,031	Greek	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikai Magyar Nepszawa (New York City)	27,984	Hungarian	Paul Nadanyi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano (New York City)	63,264	Italian	Fortune Pope (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Daily Forward (New York City)	100,226	Yiddish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.)	36,838	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Codzienny (Boston, Mass.)	28,356	Polish	J. Twarog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Russky Golos (New York City)	32,055	Russian	Dr. D. Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ludovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.)	22,000	Slovak	Pavel Hodos (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City)	12,413	Spanish	José Camprubi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ukrainian Daily News (New York City)	14,700	Ukrainian	Michael Tkach (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>) Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and many other countries; politically independent.	
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) Barry Faris (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	P. T. Homan (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Historical Review (q.) (New York City)	Historical.	Guy Stanton Ford (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (m.) (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward A. Weeks, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (w.) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Shea, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>) Ralph Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (w.) (New York City)	Economic and financial.	
Current History (Incorporating Events, Forum and Century) (m.) (New York City)	Political and current events.	Spencer Brodney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (q.) (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Foreign Commerce Weekly (w.) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Fortune (m.) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board—Henry R. Luce and others. G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (q.) (New York City)	Geographical.	
Harper's Magazine (m.) (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Frederick Lewis Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (q.) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Life (w.) (New York City)	Pictorial; political; social and economic.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation (w.) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (m.) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (w.) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Newsweek (w.) (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Chet Shaw (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (q.) (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	Edward C. Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ben Hibbs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Charlotte Kohler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed. Emeritus</i>) Helen MacAfee (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,039,000 (1938 estimate)

President

GENERAL ALFREDO BALDOMIR (Colorado)
Assumed office June 19, 1938, for four-year term

President Elect

Dr. Juan José Amézaga
Elected on November 29, 1942; assumes office March 1, 1943

Cabinet

Colorado
Reorganized March 18, 1941

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of November 29, 1942

Parties	Representation
Colorado	18
Blanco	7
Independent (Blanco)	3
Catholic	1
In doubt.	1
Total	30

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of November 29, 1942

Parties	Representation
Colorado	61
Blanco	22
Independent (Blanco)	10
Catholic	3
Communist	2
Socialist	1
Total	99

General elections were held on November 29, 1942. Dr. Juan José Amézaga was chosen President and Alberto Guani (Foreign Minister in General Baldomir's cabinet) Vice President. A new Senate and Chamber were elected and the Colorado Party won a clear victory. A new, more liberal and more democratic Constitution framed by General Baldomir was adopted. It replaces the Constitution promulgated by Gabriel Terra after his *coup d'état* in March 1933. The new government takes office on March 1, 1943.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Colorado (liberal) and Blanco or Nationalist (conservative) Parties date from the civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which the two warring factions then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

Under the Uruguayan political system, factions (using *sublemas*) are recognized within the parties (using *lemas*) for the purpose of running candidates for the presidency and the higher elective offices. The right of any group to use the *lema* or *sublema* is a legal one which must be granted by the electoral court. In national elections the total of the votes cast for each *sublema* is

credited to the *sublema* candidate having the greatest number of votes within the *lema* itself. In effect this procedure combines a primary with a general national election. As an example of this, the presidential election of March 27, 1938, may be cited when the Colorado Terristas presented two candidates for president, one of whom, General Alfredo Baldomir was elected as in the final count he also received the votes cast for his opponent, Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, thus outdistancing the Nationalist candidate.

Recent party history dates from March 31, 1933, when President Terra (Colorado) dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Congress and called a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. Following the approval of this new Constitution on March 24, 1934, a general election which confirmed President Terra in power was held on May 18, 1934.

The 1934 constitution with its peculiar provision that three of the nine cabinet members and half of the members of the Senate must be taken from the chief opposition party (Blanco Herreristas), proved in the opinion of the Baldomir Administration, as well as in that of the Batllista and Blanco-Independiente groups, highly unsatisfactory. The last years have been marked by numerous bitter political struggles, with a relatively small minority in a position to block measures proposed by the administration.

Finally, on March 18, 1941, the three Blanco cabinet ministers were forced to resign because of disagreement over a point of the administration's policy and were eventually replaced by three Colorados. Subsequently the administration gathered all other groups, with the exception of the Blanco-Herrerista group, into an informal committee to agree upon amendments to the constitution. These were submitted for ratification at general election in November 1942, and were accepted.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. While under the dominance of the Batllista group its program was very progressive, advocating: advanced labor laws; extension of physical education and public playgrounds; old-age and unemployment pensions; government ownership and operation of public utilities and of other enterprises serving the public; continued separation of Church and State; and close coöperation in inter-American affairs. This forward policy in practice has been considerably tempered by the fall of the Batllista group from party dominance.

The majority of the Colorado Party supported President Terra in the change of government March 31, 1933, but the Batllista faction, as such, abstained from all participation in the government. This faction, however, participated in the 1942 election.

Leaders: General Alfredo Baldomir (President of the Republic), Dr. Juan José Amézaga (President-Elect), Alberto Guani (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vice-President-elect), Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos (Minister of Interior), Dr. Alberto Mañé (former Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. César G. Gutierrez (former Riverista, Ambassador in Río de Janeiro), Dr. Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (formerly Minister of Public Health, presidential candidate for 1938 and 1942 elections, supported by the conservative wing of the Party), Dr. Augusto César Bado (Senator), Dr. Claudio Williman (Senator, presidential candidate for 1942 elections); Batllista faction: César Batlle Pacheco, Dr. Edmundo Castillo, Tomás Berreta, Dr. Antonio Rubio and Ing. Juan P. Fabini.

BLANCO PARTY: The old Blanco Party has, temporarily at least, split into two parties (*lemas*). The regular party which has legal right to the Blanco or Nationalist *lema* is made up entirely of followers of Senator Herrera. The

Blanco Herreristas have consistently opposed the Colorado Administration in any legislation of importance, more particularly over such issues as: constitutional reform, increased inter-American ties and Uruguayan participation in hemisphere defense. The Blanco Party membership comprises most of the large landowners and their adherents and finds its strength principally in the interior towns and agricultural districts in contradistinction to the Colorado Party which has made its appeal to the urban classes largely composed of immigrants and sons of immigrants. Blanco policy is conservative almost to the point of reaction.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera (Presidential Candidate in 1942), Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and until April, 1941 Minister of Public Works in the Baldomir Cabinet) and Dr. Abalcázar García (former Minister of Industries and Labor).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: The Independent wing of the Blanco Party was refused the right to its *sublema* within the Blanco Party by the electoral court of 1941 and was obliged to adopt its own party name. This new party advocates a generally more democratic policy than the Blanco-Herrerista group although inherently more conservative in fiscal matters than the Colorado Party. It has expressed strong sympathy for the cause of the democracies in the present world war.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Andrés Ramírez, Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre.

Other Party Leaders: Dr. Joaquín Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Sr. Eugenio Gómez (leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Publico	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Thomas G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Angel María Cusano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día	Colorado-Batllista.	Rafael Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (evening)	Colorado.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Diario Oficial	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Mañana	Colorado.	Dr. Eugenio Lagarmilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Montevideo.	Colorado-Charlonista.	César Charlone (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Plata (evening)	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Blanco Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Dr. Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo	Colorado-Blanco Acevedo.	Gabriel Terra, Lijo and Alfredo Terra (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo	Colorado-Baldomirista.	Hugo L. Ricaldoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Independent	Dr. Héctor Lapido (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Sun.	In English; non-partisan.	George Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Orestes Baroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín Del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Na- ción (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Dr. Juan Vicente Chiarino (<i>Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Ricardo Alvarez (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 970 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939

Crowned, March 12, 1939

Secretary of State

LUIGI CARDINAL MAGLIONE

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationalities at present are: Italian 30, French 4, Spanish 2, German 2, American 2, Polish, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Canadian, English, Hungarian, Irish, Portuguese and Syrian 1 each. There are 20 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 40 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Dalla Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicas Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State
Ecclesia (irregular intervals)	Semi-official.	Sponsored by Osservatore Romano.

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas
Area: 352,051 square miles
Population: 4,000,000 (1942 estimate)

President

GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA

Elected by Congress on April 28, 1941, for five-year term
Assumed office May 5, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed May 28, 1942

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

*Last election January, 1943 **

*Last election January, 1943 **

President: Changes every month.

President: Changes every month.

Number of members 40 Number of members 87

* Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress. There is some opposition to the strong Government party, but it was relatively ineffective in the last elections.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Luis Barrios Cruz (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fantoches	Julio Ramos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Herald	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Morrocay Azul	Miguel Otero Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Religión	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Tiempo	Victor Manuel Rivas (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Pedro Sotillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guraeaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA*

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 95,558 square miles

Population: 16,261,125 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. He governed under a Regency until March 27, 1941, when the Regency was abolished by revolution and he took royal prerogatives in his own hands

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed January 2, 1943

Premier

DR. SLOBODAN JOVANOVIĆ

Appointed January 12, 1942

Re-appointed January 2, 1943

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Predstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Skupština)

Dissolved

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German Invasion)

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction. New parties were not to be formed if they were based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, was unofficially disregarded and the old parties were tacitly approved. For example, the Croatian Peasant Party was racial and regional.

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Included almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stood for integral federalism.

Leaders: Dr. Vladimir Maček, Dr. Juraj Krnjević (Deputy Prime Minister), August Košutić and Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance).

YUGOSLAV DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Old Serbian party inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claimed a majority.

Leaders: Milan Grol (Minister for Communications), Bojidar Marković and Bojidar Vlaić.

* On April 6, 1941, German troops invaded Yugoslavia and overran the country. The King and his government moved to Jerusalem, and thence to London, England, where they are now established.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY: Oldest of Serbian parties (pre-war). The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinović who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and later by Dr. Lazar Marković (then Minister of Justice) who advocates his own trend and did not recognize the central committee of the Party.

Leaders: Aca Stanojević, Miloš Trifunović (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Momčilo Ninčić, Krsta Miletić and Miloš Bobić.

SLOVENE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Founded in 1899 on the basis of social principles. In Austria-Hungary this party was leading the national struggle of the Slovenes against their Germanization. Its chief, the late M. Korosec, read in May, 1917 at the Vienna Parliament the famous declaration by which the Yugoslavs demanded their own Yugoslav Independent State. Since 1920 this party, headed by M. Korosec, participated in all Yugoslav Governments with few exceptions.

Leader: Dr. Miha Krek (Deputy Prime Minister).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: Political program: Yugoslav Unity. Mostly composed of Serbs, especially of Serbs from Bosnia and of those Croats and Slovenes who defend the idea of Yugoslav Unity.

Leaders: Petar Živković, Jovan Banjanin (Minister of Forests and Mines), Dr. Budislav-Grga Angjelinović and Bogoljub Jevtić.

AGRARIAN PARTY: More liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It was considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members were very leftist.

Leaders: Milan Gavrilović (Minister of Justice), Miloš Tupanjanin and Branko Čubrilić.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY: Comprised Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It formed a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

Leaders: Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister for Social Welfare and National Health), Većeslav Vilder and Dr. Sava Kosanović (Minister of State).

The Members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Slobodan Jovanović (Premier, Minister of Interior and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Army, Navy and Air Force), Dr. Juraj Krnjević (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Posts, Telegrams and Telephones), Dr. Milan Gavrilović (Minister for Justice and Agriculture and Food and Reconstruction), Dr. Miha Krek (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Public Works), M. Miloš Trifunović (Minister for Education), M. Milan Grol (Minister for Communications), Dr. Juraj Šutej (Minister of Finance and Minister of Trade and Industry), Dr. Srdjan Budisavljević (Minister for Social Welfare and National Health), General Draža Mihailović (Minister of Army, Navy and Air Force; now leading fighting inside Yugoslavia) and M. Jovan Banjanin (Minister for Forests and Mines).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is under the control of the German occupation authorities. The following list includes the papers published at the time of the invasion. Many have been suppressed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politka	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenović and K. Tanović (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damyan Sokić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava (weekly)	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivković (<i>Prop.</i>)
Novo Vreme	Independent.	M. S. Jovanović (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer).	Grgur Kostić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supported Dr. Korošec.	Davorin Ravljen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent; supported Government Party.	Ivan Rakovec (<i>Prop.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Atansaković (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Andre Dežé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski List (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	Josip Pavišić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenska Pošta (Sarajevo)	Independent but supported Government Party.	I. Stražnić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Radmilo Grdjić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Glasnik (Split, Dalmatia)	Dr. Maček's Croatian Peasant Party.	Vinko Brajević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Becsmegey Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	L. Fonyves Lojosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Dnevnik (Zagreb)	Official organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	Ilija Jakovljević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Večer</i> .	Dr. Zlatan Roajic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German; supported Government Party.	Yosip Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supported Yugoslav union.	Zlatko Gorjan (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Ivo Mihovilović (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. Bourgoin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Bajkić (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	G. Kozomarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Political, cultural and artistic.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Milan Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 11,102 (1941 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

MÓNACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)
(1938 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capitals: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 700,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926; King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN

